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PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Russia, Seconded by Austria and Italy, Asks an Armistice.

The Prussian Armies Advancing Toward Paris Ordered to Halt.

Advance Guards Within Nine Miles of the Capital.

Reception in Berlin of the Dispatches from our Government.

Copies Sent to the King by Special Courier.

False Impressions Abroad of the Attitude of the United States.

Successful Resistance of Attacks by the Garrison at Toul.

Severe Repulse of the Prussians Before Montmedy.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

An Armistice Asked for by Russia—Italy and Austria Join in the Demand—Recognition in Berlin of the United States Dispatches—Thiers Off on a Secret Mission.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Paris is cheered this morning by a rumor that Russia is insisting on an armistice, also that the United States has interposed and sent these decided dispatches to Berlin. [This intelligence was received from the TIMES Paris correspondent on Sunday, and published in the TIMES of yesterday.] It is said the Prussian advance has been stopped in consequence.

APPOINTMENTS—THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

Among the new appointments are those of two young men employed on journals at 20 and 30 francs per month, who have been named Prefects. Political meetings are announced for next week to bring forward candidates for the new Assembly. GAMBETTA goes to the provinces to stimulate resistance.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—GARIBALDI is expected in Paris. The Telegraphic Bureau in Paris has begun to receive private telegrams for transmission. The *Times*, this morning, says France has been cured of military delusion. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a stubborn defense of Paris is certain, if the city is besieged. The idea that the Prussians will walk in without difficulty has entirely vanished.

THE ADVANCE.

Severe Fighting Before Toul—The Prussians Occasionally Repulsed with Great Loss—The Fleet Repulsed at Montmedy—The Town in Fire—King William's Report.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Ministry has just made public the following important intelligence:

The Prussians attacked Toul, on Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and persisted until 9 in the evening. They were, however, constantly repulsed and many of their batteries dismounted. More than 10,000 Prussians were placed *hors de combat*. Verdun continues to hold out against the enemy. At Montmédy, on Thursday, the garrison splendidly repulsed a Prussian attack.

PROGRESS WITHIN NINE MILES OF PARIS.

The Prussians have surrounded Meaux. They have arrived in force at Creçy, and are approaching Notre-le-Grand. [The places mentioned here are small villages, suburbs of Paris to the east and north-east. Meaux is twenty-five miles from Paris; Crecy about the same distance, and Notre-le-Grand only nine miles.]

PARIS, Sept. 13—A. M.—It is stated that Marshal BAZAINE made a successful sortie.

THE LAON AFFAIR.

BERLIN, Sept. 12—4 P. M.—The following dispatch from the King to the Queen has been received, dated 10 o'clock Sunday night:

"The citadel of Laon exploded after its surrender, just as the Prussians were preparing to enter. Three hundred and fifty men were killed, including 300 Mobile Guards. Many were shockingly mutilated. WILLIAM of Mecklenburg was wounded. There must have been treason."

THE ARMY AT A STAND STILL.

LONDON, Sept. 12—Noon.—The Prussian Army has halted twenty-five miles from Paris, at the special request of BISMARCK, to consider the Russian-Austrian proposition for an armistice.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The successes at Toul and Montmédy, together with the reported halt in the enemy's advance, have led to more activity on the Bourse, and considerable buying on speculative account.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prisoners Taken at Sedan—McMahon's Defense—His Plans Interfered With by Palikao—The Emperor Treated as the Honored Guest of Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The official report of the capitulation of Sedan states that the total number of prisoners taken is 120,000. The crowd of wounded has been reduced since the reopening of the railways; and all the dead in the fields around the city have been buried.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is asserted that MCMAHON wished to retreat from Sedan to Paris, but was prevented by PALIKAO's orders. He will justify himself to the public when he has recovered from his wounds. Four Generals, one Colonel and five commandants have been sent to a German fortress for refusing to sign the capitulation at Sedan.

THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Prussian authorities surrounded the Emperor's journey to Wilhelmshöhe with exquisite delicacy of care and provision for the dignity and feelings of the prisoner. Advices from Cassel say that nothing in the magnificent treatment of NAPOLEON would denote that he is regarded as a prisoner. He seems rather the honored guest of Prussia. Gens. DOUAY and LEBRUN attend the Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.—The Empress EUGENIE, while on her way to England, remained concealed three days in the environs of this city.

ATTEMPT TO COMMUNICATE WITH METZ.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is reported that 800,000 francs have been offered for a messenger who will succeed in communicating with the commander of Metz. One man who undertook the service has been shot by the Prussians.

Postponement of the Departure of Government Officers for Tours—Fortification of French Cities—Movements of Iron-clads.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Dispatches just received here from Paris state that the departure of certain members of the French Government for Tours has been indefinitely postponed. The *Paris Gaulois* also states that the diplomatic body have postponed their departure.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The supreme tribunals of law have removed to Tours, where they are now in session.

CITIES TO BE FORTIFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 12, P. M.—Orders have been issued by the Government at Paris for the fortification of Havre, Marseilles, Dunkirk and other ports. The quotas of men of the large French war steamers are to be filled to the utmost, and the vessels held ready to weigh anchor at a moment's notice.

QUEEN RUMORS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Among the rumors from Paris is one that a large deposit of needle-guns has been found in the city; and another, that a subterranean passage has been discovered extending from the heart of the capital to a point beyond the fortifications.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Six French iron-clads were seen off the Goodwins this morning. Their course was south-west.

PASSAGE OF CORSAIRS THROUGH THE STRAITS.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 12.—ESQUIROS, hearing that two corsairs had passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, has ordered armed preparations to be made here to repel any attack. Twenty thousand volunteers left here yesterday for Paris. The Municipal Council has unanimously declared that relatives of corporations must participate in the national defense.

The Republic and the United States—Minister Washburne Closeted on the Subject—Sympathy in Spain for the New Government.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Mr. WASHBURNE, today, while on the way to the Central Telegraph Office to send a dispatch, was recognized in front of the building by the crowd. Cheers arose, the crowd increased, and the Minister received a most enthusiastic ovation. Mr. WASHBURNE was much moved. This evening the employes of the telegraph companies and many others assembled in front of the American Legation, and made another demonstration in honor of the Government of the United States and its representative.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Demonstrations of sympathy with the French Republic continue in the northern provinces. Republicans in this city have signed an address demanding the convocation of the Cortes.

A New Prussian Loan—The War Not Anti-Catholic.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Agents have arrived here from Berlin, who, it is anticipated, are seeking to place a Prussian loan on the market.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—M. DE LEDOCHOWSKI, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, has issued a circular denying that the war on the part of Prussia is in any way Anti-Catholic.

Grand German Meeting in Buffalo—Aid for the Wounded.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The German celebration here today, to raise funds for the benefit of the wounded and the widows and orphans in the fatherland, was a great success. An immense military and civic procession paraded the principal streets, with music and banners, to the public park, where a large concourse of people of all nations assembled to witness the addresses, German poems, singing, and other festivities, occupied the day. In the evening there was a grand illumination and display of fire-works.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The receipts of the German Sanitary Festival, for three nights, have been $20,000.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Subscription.

With a view of giving a new impulse to the French national subscription in aid of the wounded and crippled soldiers of France, the French Committee have called a public meeting of the French residents, to be held at the Apollo Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, on Thursday. A special committee at Dubuque, Iowa, has transmitted, through M. NADEL, of that city, a remittance of $141 to the Committee, which had been raised independent of the Société Française d'Assistance Mutuale, of that city, which is very active in the collection of funds. A "Swiss friend" of the French nation, at Atlanta, Ga., has contributed a bale of cotton to the collections of bandage material by Mlle. OTHILIE BONISSON, of this City, who is vigorously continuing her patriotic efforts in this direction.

The German War Fund Collections.

The German Patriotic Aid Society at College Point, of which Mr. AD. POTTERBURGH is the President and Mr. C. F. ACKERMACH Treasurer, yesterday transmitted to Mr. SAUER, the Treasurer of the General Relief Fund in this City, $1,000 raised by the Germans at College Point, in addition to $2,172 33 transmitted previously to the Consul-General. These contributions are very liberal when it is considered that many of the German merchants residing at College Point are also contributing toward the collections in this City. The Committee is composed of Messrs. JOHN BEHEN, DR. F. W. REITERS, HERMAN FUNKE, and H. CASSEL.

The native of Cologne of Twenty-seven residing in this City computed their organization at a meeting at No. 157 Fourth-street, when Mr. SCHNEIDER, of the Teutonia, was elected President, and PHILIP CARIO, Vice-President; ANTON WEIDMANN, of the Turnverein, Treasurer, and CARL WERZ, of the Mozart Verein, Secretary. The object of the society is to collect funds in aid of the sanitary corps at Zweibruecken. During the few days that this society has been in existence great progress has been collected.

A German literary association, known under the name of Forthildungs Verein, has resolved itself into a patriotic aid association for the upper part of the City, and has already collected a considerable sum in aid of the general fund. Prof. HONSELER, Jun., it is reported, that the collections among the Germans there have reached the sum of $447 50, and are progressing. Several hundred dollars have also been collected in the neighboring town of Shelbyville.

Brooklyn German War Contributions.

The German societies of Brooklyn have collected and forwarded $600 to the General Committee of New-York for the aid of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed during the present European war.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

Intervention and Mediation—Pseudo Albion—A Sharp Criticism of English Neutrality.

Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis, Sept. 12.

We attach no more importance than is necessary to the rumors of intervention or of mediation which are now in circulation. Nevertheless, these rumors, whether true or false, are based either on the interests, the logical tendencies or the position of the different European Powers. Thus, for instance, it is certain that far Russia, for Austria, and for the other nations of the Continent, the continued extension of the Prussian influence is both a threat and a danger, while at the same time the excessive weakening of France treated as a subordinate Power, is one which all should feel interested in preserving. It is, then, quite natural that the European Powers should feel inclined to interpose their moral influence at least in order to limit Prussian pretensions, and we are not astonished to find their diplomacy still engaged in the attempt to moderate for us the consequence of our defeats. In this sense, then, Russia, Austria and Italy are at present the friends of France. England stands in exactly an opposite relation, and she should be—and is—as she always has been, our bitter enemy. And we do not pretend to be surprised at the wild hour of dancing, wishing that those dances may be increased and seeking to avert the friendly hands which may be extended toward us. It is proved that not only does she refuse to participate in the attempts at mediation which the other Powers seek to make, but also that she attempts to discourage them by hostile maneuvres. England, in fact, is not over-anxious to see a peace too soon concluded between France and Germany. She must have counted on a prolonged struggle, which would so exhaust the belligerent nations as to render them incapable of contesting her maritime and commercial superiority. To speculate on ruins is her political maxim, and the occasion was altogether too propitious to prevent her from founding bright hopes thereon. A speedy peace would then dissipate these illusions, and it would be with a feeling of pride and grief that she would regard the possibility of an understanding between France and Germany, which might yet be sincere if the latter proved generous in her terms of peace; an understanding, too, which would not be confined to these two nations, but in which would be also implicated those other nations which might have taken part in effecting it.

Today, then, England is offended at the steps which have been undertaken to shorten the war; and it is not only on whom she wounds by her underhand dealings, demonstrating an implacable perfidy, but she exasperates all Europe and outrages humanity. It is impossible for a nation to long carry such a burden—let us rather say such a crime—without the coming of a day of retribution. England's egotism is proverbial, and no one would regret to see her pay the penalty for it at the proper time; perchance the time is not far distant, and the whole world will rejoice at its arrival. Let the Irish be patient! Nothing can so much aid in making friends for them as this position of their rulers, and, so far as we are concerned, it only serves to increase our sympathy for them. We are glad to give them this assurance on the very day when they make a brilliant demonstration in favor of our country. At their happy meeting we guarantee that the wish will be unanimous for the speedy coming of that day when we can hail their independence, as they today salute our liberty.

Friends—England and France in History—England's Ingratitude—Europe's Obligations to France.

Translated from Le Siècle, Aug. 12.

It is in the time of trouble that we discover our friends. France, which has done so much for civilization, appreciates this truism today. Of those whom she has saved, raised or maintained, not one seems to reflect on the past or on the future. Most assuredly do we believe that our country will rise again. Nations are indestructible, and we do not imagine that our safety is dependent on any one. But even if France were really crushed, we would ask, what would become of Europe? Has the Rhine, which rests at our expense, forgotten that without our aid the sovereignty of the East would have been transferred to Russia? England alone could hardly have obtained it, and in order to prevent her from meeting with a serious disaster in the Crimea, the assistance of our army and of our fleet was necessary. Nor is that all. What supports England? Her commerce; yet her capital is mingled with ours, and she feeds our market much more than we feed hers. Our credit is firm. The success of a loan, taken in time of war, without any begging, but by the force of patriotism alone, proves this beyond a doubt. We will find and find as man, financial support as ours, for common operations? Is it in Germany which has no finances, and never will have? The House of HOHENZOLLERN will leave her stripped and despoiled. All this the origin of the City of London forgets. It forgets also that the navy is not yesday's power sufficient to carry the fortune of a nation. The Romans have conquered England before this. The thought of humbling English pride seems cheap to the Germans should they be victorious. Can you imagine the eleven hundred thousand men of the German Armies making a descent on England? What would become of British pride then, and would the *Times* feel particularly happy in having to fight a million of greedy Germans?

One should never rejoice at the misfortunes of a neighbor. There is a reciprocal liability between nations as well as between individuals. Today it is here, to-morrow there. England was endangered in its Indian Empire before Queen VICTORIA's visit to Cherbourg. Had France not lent her flag to the millions of rebellious Indians, where would her Empire there be today? England's greatness is cemented by a single thread—only on the friendship of America, sending an ally in the rope, for example, or on another revolt in Ireland. Let us ask Queen VICTORIA if it strikes with the heavy hand of a nation which has been generous enough to forgive periodical wars and numerous treasons. We may say as much to the few journals, in countries under obligations to France, which rejoice at her misfortunes. They are not alone in this, but that is great success, could we have one, would disturb her considerably. All the entity she has she owes to us. Let the powerful arm which has sustained her be withdrawn and she has everything to fear from European intrigues. Ancient monarchies have no particular affection for parvenu monarchies and are constantly plotting some evil against these latter. If the common talk with reference to the nature of Belgian neutrality should be warranted by the facts, it would prove a greater misfortune for Belgium than for us. Only those who know how to compel respect, respect security. The remembrance of 1830 ought never to be forgotten by the Belgians.

Whatever may happen, this is an important time for all the world. Come what will, France will come forth victorious from all her trials. Then will she forget neither friends nor foes. She will seek to avenge herself in the hecatomb invincible. One learns wisdom by experience. For fifty years we have been of service to nearly all Europe. We have aided Greece, Belgium and Italy. We have opened to humanity the walled-in world of China. These benefits, unrecognized in the general tendency of the Europe of today, will wise, and the punishment of the ungrateful will spring naturally from our desertion.

BOSTON.

Opening of the Globe Theatre—Mr. Fechter, Mr. J. W. Wallack and Miss Leclercq in "Monte Cristo"—A Brilliant Assemblage and a Finished Performance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 12, 1870.

The Globe Theatre, which has heretofore been known as Selwyn's, was opened to-night for the season of 1870-71, by a superb performance of "Monte Cristo,"—Mr. FECHTER's own adaptation from DUMAS' novel—and before an audience that included a goodly proportion of Boston's beauty and wit and wisdom. The occasion has long been looked forward to by all interested in theatrical affairs with the highest anticipations of pleasure, and it is safe to say that the most sanguine have suffered no disappointment. The attractions were certainly great, the chiefest among them being the first appearance of Mr. FECHTER in a theatre which, as it is given out, he will himself manage for the next three years. The debuts of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, and the reappearance of Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU, helped to swell the audience to its vast proportions. The Tri-lingual Tragedian, as Mr. FECHTER was rather contemptuously called by some of your New-York critics, has a powerful hold upon the esteem of the play-goers of this city, won by the genius of the actor—not, as envious and uncharitable pens have delighted in repeating, by the unstinted, and, perhaps, injudiciously warm, praise of his friend, Mr. DICKENS. The first part of his engagement at the Boston Theatre last Spring was only a *succès d'estime*, but when he left us for your French Theatre he had set the town wild over his *Ruy Blas* and his *Claude Melnotte*. His reception to-night showed that his popularity has lost nothing since his last appearance. Everybody seemed almost frenzied with delight as the stout, but not ungraceful figure came forward upon the stage; the common restraints that govern public assemblies were quite forgotten in the presence of the great actor, and round upon round of applause greeted his entrée. The ladies were quite as demonstrative as the gentlemen, making their dainty gloves and snowy handkerchiefs do good and cheerful service in joyful and generous recognition. As the play progressed the enthusiasm seemed to increase, and every manifestation of approval and commendation which was possible of expression was showered upon the chief actors in the drama. Mr. WALLACK invested the part of *Noirtier* with all the daring and dashing qualities that DUMAS gave to the original, appearing, of course, to his best advantage. Miss LECLERCQ, as *Mercedes*, gave her admirers additional proof of her rare powers as an actress, creating out of very little a character of great interest, and representing it with a sustained power and a delicate finish that was more delightful to witness. Mrs. CHANFRAU's part was not an important one so far as the action of the drama was concerned, but her skill and beauty added materially to the success of the performance.

The setting of the play was truly magnificent. It is doubtful if anything more satisfactory and more effective has ever been seen on the Boston stage than the two scenes representing the Port of Marseilles and the Chateau of If, and their merits was duly recognized and complemented by the audience.

The new act drop, concerning which great expectations had been formed, was a disappointment. It was a draped curtain merely, after the French style and was very tame and uninteresting.

At the end of the fourth act Mr. FECHTER was called before the curtain and greeted with loud cries of "FECHTER!" "FECHTER!" and, in response to the ovation, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I cannot hope, I shall not attempt thus in the middle of a drama, to make a speech. I have not the words at command to express my gratitude for your kindness. I can merely bow my thanks. But I wish to tender my thanks, and I ask you to tender yours to the big-hearted man who has opened his purse so liberally in the interests of art. I name the proprietor, ARTHUR CHENEY.

Mr. CHENEY was thereupon loudly called for, and on his appearance was cordially and heartily applauded, after which the performance proceeded quietly to its close. OATHAM.

Westchester County Fair—Opening of the New Floral Hall.

The opening of the annual exhibition of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, in their grounds, near the village of White Plains, was inaugurated last evening by a grand reception in the new floral hall, just completed at an expense of $6,000. The building is a handsome frame structure 100 feet long by 50 wide, two stories high; the upper one being finished off with a gallery 16 feet wide, running round the entire building. Around the lower floor and galleries substantial tables have been constructed for the display of vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c. In the centre of the main floor a fountain has been erected and will be kept in full play during the Fair. The new hall is brilliantly lighted with gas and presents a cheerful appearance. But a limited quantity of farm produce was sent in for exhibition yesterday, but by this evening it is believed that a good show will be made. In addition to the new Floral Hall a fine building in the French style of architecture has been erected for the officers of the Society. New entrance gates have been erected at the south-western corner of the Fair grounds.

The ball opened about 8 o'clock. The Second Regiment Band discoursed some favorite airs while the crowd was gathering. Dancing was kept up till a late hour.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRIPOLI AND CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The mails of the Cunard Steam-ship *Tripoli*, from Liverpool Aug. 30, and Queenstown Aug. 31, were received in this City from Boston last night. At a late hour, the mails of the City of *Brooklyn*, from Liverpool Sept. 1, and Queenstown Sept. 2, were reported due. The freshest news from these sources is later by five days than that received by the *Java*, on Tuesday last.

THE ARMIES.

Von Moltke on the French Troops.

An interesting letter appears in the *Salut Public*, of Lyons, relative to the instructions which Prussian and French officers are respectively obliged to ponder. The writer says: "MOLTKE is supposed to have adopted tactics which are not new; namely, to act above all with his artillery, said to be formidable, and to spare his men as much as possible. NAPOLEON I., of whom Gen. DE MOLTKE is fully the pupil, never proceeded otherwise. It was who first recognized the great concentration of troops by rapid marches. M. DE MOLTKE, his fervent admirer, has always manifested the greatest contempt for our strategy. I remember having heard quoted some of his very worst sarcasms. A French officer, on a visit to Berlin: 'Do not talk to me of your military education in Africa. If you have never been there, so much the better; when you become General you will be glad of it.' The war we have been carrying on for forty years against the Arabs is, in the estimation of an inferior order. Never any skillful marches, no feints, no counter-marches, rarely any surprises. With that school you will do nothing more than form other schools like it. The first great war will demonstrate your inefficiency, and were I not in the presence of a man of your merit, Sir, I should not hesitate to laugh at your ignorance of the rods to which you devote your pupils. Among you—do not deny it—a pioneer is almost a ridiculous person, and in general the working man is one of mean intelligence. Here, on the contrary, the most conscientious studies are in the order of the day; and the lowest Captain knows as much as the staff officers who are so brilliant in the ball-room. Have you even a superficial smattering of the elements of the military art on leaving your special schools? 'Come now,' continued Gen. DE MOLTKE, taking the other by the hand, 'I will wager that you do not know what is the most valuable piece of furniture for the chamber of an officer in garrison. Come with me.' So saying, the old Prussian led his interlocutor into a small bed-chamber suited to a Sub-Lieutenant; a small bed without curtains, three straw chairs, shives of which fell from the floor to the roof, and in the middle of the room a black wooden board on an easel, the ground strewed with morsels of chalk. 'It is with this that we beat our adversaries every morning,' murmured the old tactician, who was destined to give afterward no severer blows to Gen. FRONSARD, the professor of the Prince Imperial. 'And for drawings, here is all we want,' and M. DE MOLTKE exhibited some geographical maps. What a singular conversation, when one thinks that it took place in March, 1870, for I copy it literally from a letter in my hand at the time of month. What say we not have to say about the lessons to be derived from it? We shall profit by them at a later period."

Composition of the Hosts—Their Manner of Fighting.

From the London Times, Aug. 30.

Something remains to be said of the composition of the rival armies and of their manner of fighting. Man for man, the average French soldier is fully equal to the average German. There are tall, strapping fellows from several districts in both countries—Brandenburgers and Pomeranians on one side, and Normans and Auvergnats on the other. These may be set the one against the other, taking with their physical force the equality of the two armies ends. Beyond a doubt the German, and especially the Prussian soldier, is far more intelligent than his French antagonist. Some people have been taught to laugh at the pedantry of Prussian military education. They were a race of bookworms, and the "dash" of the French would tread these worms into the dust. But this nation of bookworms has brought into the field, for the first time, perhaps, in military history, an educated soldier, whose deliberate valor is perfected by the intelligence with which he avails himself, not only of every colon of "vantage" in the field, but of the very improved weapons of which only an intelligent soldier can make full use. This it has been that, though, perhaps, the Chassepot is a better arm than the needle-gun, the French infantry have shown that it is in their hands no better of the two, and of their rivals' hands. The battle must be long indeed out of which the Prussian soldier will not bring many of his sixty rounds of ball-cartridge. About forty is the most they are ever expected to expend. But in the recent contests the French have, over and over again, fallen short of ammunition at most critical moments, after scarcely eighty rounds, the reason being that they fire away their ammunition at absurd distances, while the Prussians are taught to husband it for shorter distances, and never, if possible, to throw it away to random shots. With them, indeed, every bullet may be said to have its billet, and for the accuracy of their aim let those 731 French corpses answer which were taken out of their rifle-pits at Fange, all shot through the head. Again, it may be said that the present campaign, so far as it has gone, has avenged the old classical system of warfare against the Gallic style of fighting by the frantic efforts of *corps d'élite* which had sprung up among the French, owing to their Algerian campaigns. The French line has been neglected for these favored bodies, while the German forces are remarkable for great uniformity of efficiency all through the army. It is, therefore, able to act as one with much greater effect in masses, and their method of warfare is neither desultory nor spasmodic, but regular and overwhelming in its advance, as though the whole army were one great machine acting in perfect order. As for the officers, it is said they have cost the Empress to refuse it, as Regent no other course was open to her. Mercy could not be extended to the enemy's spy while the enemy himself was on French soil and French blood was being shed in torrents on the battlefield. According to the order was given that the sentence should be carried out. At this morning HARTE was awakened in his cell in the military prison in the Rue du Cherche Midi by a messenger, who announced to him that his hour had come. He received the news calmly, like a man who had given up all hope, and was expecting it; more than that, like a man who was prepared to meet the worst, with the courage of designed resignation. M. EDMY DE LILLE, the Protestant pastor of the goal, was shown into the cell of the doomed man, and remained with him until the cellular van, that was to convey him to the scene of his execution drew up with a rumble and a clatter of horses' hoofs at the prison gate. HARTE entered it boldly, and the rabble drove off through the quiet streets with their early freshness upon them, escorted by twelve mounted gendarmes, armed cap à pie, and making music to the ride of death with their clanking accoutrements. The Ecole Militaire, that huge pile of barracks that will be familiar to those who visited the Exposition of 1867, from its position facing the Champs de Mars, was fixed on as the place of execution. The Polygon of Vincennes is the spot usually designed, but the Ecole Militaire was nearer, and this is no time for the formalities of precedent. Whatever is done to paralyze the invader has better boldness quickly. The courtyard of the barracks was occupied by all the troops quartered there in marching order. The battalion of the Grenadiers of the Guard, that serves as depot, was there in line with fixed bayonets, and detachments of Lancers with their gay pennons, and brave, brawny Cuirassiers, and the Guides—the daintiest of all the French cavalry—in their heavily-embroidered jackets, were there too. A pretty sight for a military man, these flashing arms and helmets and polished cuirasses in the cheerful morning sunshine. How did it strike CHARLES HARTE, for he had been a military man by his own admission, a Lieutenant in the Prussian infantry? When the prisoner stepped from the van and threw a rapid look over the array of troops, he gave a few nervous twitchings of his head. The clock over the centre of the building chimed the quarter to 4. Six precisely was the hour fixed for the shooting. The prisoner had yet fifteen minutes to live. He was led into an angle of the court-yard, where the troop horses are usually shod, and which forms a quiet corner to itself. Here he was placed close to the wall, and in front of a squad of twelve men of the Forty-second Regiment of the line, namely, two Sergeants, four Corporals, and half-a-dozen privates. The firing party stood in two ranks, the front one kneeling, and the rear one standing. As the prisoner was approached by the turnkeys of the military prison, whose duty it was to tie his hands behind his back, he shrank back and said, "No! I want to die like a soldier." But on representations being made to him that these ropes were often dispensed with, he yielded. His eyes were then bandaged, when he expressed a wish to be allowed to give the word "fire." Adjt. CONGUY, who had acted as registrar to the court-martial, came forward and read the sentence amid an impressive silence. At a pause at one of the paragraphs in the document the prisoner, fancying the reading had been finished, cried "Fire, coquins, et ne me manquez pas!" "Fire, you rascals, and mind you don't miss!" But the squad did not stir; it was waiting another signal. As the last syllable died away on the Adjutant's lips the officer commanding the firing party drew his sword, the soldiers raised their Chassepots to the shoulder and took aim, the sword was lowered, and a dozen shots went off like one, with a sudden startling detonation. Before the report of the discharge had smitten the straining ears of those who looked on, the prisoner fell forward with an inclination to his right side. Over his left breast, in the region of the heart, his shirt was torn into a jagged hole, where the bullets had entered. As he lay motionless on the ground one of the Sergeants in the rear of the firing party advanced through the little cloud of smoke and discharged his pistol into the prone figure. Dead man, I say, for HARTE must have died before he reached the ground in his fall. The troops were marched past the body, which was then lifted, limp and warm, and put, dressed as it was, into a coffin, and trotted off to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, where it was dropped into a grave which had been opened to receive it, and hastily hidden from view.

The Metropolitan Underworld.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, under date of Aug. 22, as follows: "You know the stage traps in pantomime time, up which the guards of "The Deprayed Demon of Dumbledowndarry" comes up, armed cap-à-pie, thirsting for the abduction of maidens and the blood of the innocent. You have seen, too, mysterious men clad as divers or colliers, in huge stiff boots and blue jerseys, emerge from the London pavements, white-faced and mephitic, and have said to yourself placidly, "scene." Tombits these men are? Count ROULTGOSE did "Chinese" and "metaphysics," and you will arrive at something far more practical than he. What think you of the enemy entering a modern city by its subterranean ways; and as a given signal opening above ground? The chasse of the Prussians attempting this in Paris is actually being canvassed, and the few people who have been at the pains to ascertain for themselves, and by numerous personal experiences, what the sewers of a well-drained capital are like, what it is to walk in them and to follow their courses, will admit the possibility of a vast force finding its way below ground to any portion of a city. For example, every street in the City of London has its hidden counterpart below. The sewer map of the engineer to the corporation, Mr. HAYWARD, is as complete in its general outline as a map of the city itself; and beneath the larger thoroughfares men can walk erect, and in many of them three or four abreast. The subterranean works of Paris are more wonderful still, and are admitted to surpass those of ancient Rome. From the suburb of Auteuil to the Place de la Concorde an enormous subway runs, which is sixteen feet and a half high, eighteen feet broad, and more than three miles long. Besides this are below the city three spacious galleries running on each side of the Seine, the whole being provided with air-traps at regular intervals, and lighted with oil-lamps. Entered into either of these, a man who you find should be as well built as those beneath the City of London, and with facilities for cleansing them which are extremely suggestive of their value for strategical purposes. The subterranean drains, on galleries, are furnished with tiers tramways, along which small cars are pushed by three men, and furnished with a drop-plank, which fits exactly into the drain, and pushes the mud before it as it advances. On the turpid waters of the great collector, between Asnières and the Place de la Concorde, a good-sized boat is navigated, and the wildest stories are abroad respecting its possible uses to the enemy. Most of these may be dismissed as idle; but I am in a position to affirm that a careful inspection of these subterranean works has been made, and that Paris is preparing itself, not only, even on the waters under the earth, for the possible contention of its foe. If gunpowder will blow up iron traps, water will spoil gunpowder, and the sanitary rite known as flushing the sewers would effectually dispose of an intruding force. The catacombs, again, into which seventy different staircases lead, and which, extend not merely under the Faubourgs St. Germain, St. Jacques and St. Marcel, but under such important buildings as the Palace of the Luxembourg and the Pantheon, have had more attention paid them within the last two days than has been bestowed for years. Their uses under contingencies, which it is inexpedient to name, their size and value as repositories, are all canvassed eagerly, and nothing shows more plainly the anticipations of the people of Paris than the keen interest they display in such topics as these.

STRASBOURG.

An Account of the Early Operations of the German Forces.

The *Staatsanzeiger* thus describes the operations of the German force before Strasbourg: "Since the 12th of August Strasbourg has been invested by a small body of Prussian, Bavarian and Baden troops. This corps is a portion of the Southern Army, and is, therefore, under the command of the Crown Prince; but it forms an independently acting division, and has been under the direction of the Baden Gen. VON BEYER, who, having returned to Carlsruhe on account of illness, his place is temporarily filled by Gen.-Lieut. VON WERDER. The Grand Duke himself takes an active part in the management of his troops, and has stationed himself at Lampertheim, where the head-quarters are placed. The garrison of the fortress appears to be from one to 20 men strong, to whom a few battalions of the National Guards may be added. The artillery equipment is very good, but the besiegers are provided with everything necessary for a regular siege. The troops intrusted with the investment of the place are closely quartered in a wide semi-circle in the surrounding villages. These villages in the neighborhood of Strasbourg are free from billeting, have dollar for furnish fixed quantities of provisions. The railways radiating from the fortress to Brumath, Gravenstaden, Molsing and Colmar, are in our possession; the line to Kehl is temporarily broken up, and the roads to Selz, Haguenau, Lobsann, Bischweiler and Bitche are held by us. All other ways of intercourse in time out of the stronghold of Schlestadt, seven miles (German) distant. The first encounter between the garrison and the besiegers occurred on the 12th, when the Baden troops at three separate points successfully attacked the Grand Defensive, with which, for the purpose, the equipment of the walls, the raising of the glacis, the barricading of the approaches with palisades, trenches, chevaux-de-frise, and other obstructions—the garrison is actively employed. In one of these encounters the Baden Artillery succeeded in setting fire to a railway goods train, while a field battery placed within 3,000 paces of the fortress commanded the railway buildings, which the fire had lighted up. The loss of the Baden troops on the 12th was three killed and seventeen wounded. On the 14th the commandant of the fortress, Col. DU CHASSAN, made a sortie in the direction of Oswald, but was repulsed with a loss of men and three guns. On the 15th the investment was closed on all sides, and the firing of the 17th fring was begun on the right bank of the Rhine near Kehl, lasting nearly the whole day, with but short intermissions, and it was vigorously returned. The encounters which have as yet occurred show that the besiegers aim especially at the northern and southern sides of this triangular fortress. Col. DU CHASSAN appears to intend, according to the latest reports, to withdraw into the citadel. At least the blowing up of the cannon foundry and the artillery depot, on the 10th, seems indicative of this. He would in that case abandon the town, so as to be better able to stand a siege in the citadel, which is provisioned for three months. The *Imperial Alsatian* states that the besiegers, having had several of their batteries silenced by the fire of the garrison, now content themselves with throwing twenty or thirty shells into the place at night. Few persons have been killed by these projectiles, and the inhabitants are obliged to take refuge in the cellars. Fifteen houses have been destroyed by the bombardment. The cathedral has been injured. The town is said to swarm with Prussian spies, and an order has been issued that any person found on the roofs of the houses shall be immediately shot. It seems that the Prussians have informed by warnings from the town of the recent sortie, and were therefore on the alert even before the assailants had passed the gates of the fortress. The commandant had threatened reprisals against Kehl in the event of a bombardment, and the Baden troops, considering this, that town has been almost destroyed."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

M. Louis Blanc on English Opinion.

Writing to *Le Temps*, under date of Aug. 29, M. LOUIS BLANC remarks: "In the critical circumstances to which we are placed it is necessary above all things that we should have courage to look on boldly into our position. To shut our eyes with indifference would be a crime. To be wanting in courage would be an opprobrium, but to nourish illusions would be almost an act of idiocy. In order to place ourselves in a position to meet danger, the first condition is to comprehend its extent. It would, indeed, be a strange transformation of the French nation if it had lost its heroic habit of adapting its energies to the peril. Those who might be disposed to veil the danger in order to give heart to the nation, calumniate and outrage it. When we come to examine the picture of our position as it is presented by the more or less official journals which are published in Paris in contrast with that presented by the English press, a feeling is aroused that France should be ignorant of how seriously she is menaced, and how important it is for her safety that she should again become her old self. The English do not know—and yet history exists to teach them—of what the great arm of France is capable, when they regard her condition as desperate. In the first place, nothing in the official French character obtains the slightest credence. Every telegram signed by the King of Prussia is accepted in England as an article of faith. Every telegram announcing that our army has gained a success is literally regarded as naught. When the conflicting doubts of the numerous battles of the 16th, were received here, we read upon the placards of the newspapers: "Great victory of the Prussians. The French claim a victory." In other words, the Prussians had conquered because they said so. As to the French, the probability was that they were lying. For a Frenchman living in England is not this heart-breaking? There is no one here that does not suppose that for NAPOLEON it is a question of life or death to conceal reverses which are the consequences of his imprudence, his incapacity and his blind and foolish precipitation. There is no one who does not say: 'Every defeat sustained by those soldiers of France, whose almost superhuman intrepidity seemed to do violence to a formidable science of destruction directed against the Empire. It is necessary, therefore, that the black side of things should be concealed at any cost. The safety of the Empire depends upon it, and the Emperor knows it.' There lies in part the secret of the incredulity so unfortunately fatal to intelligible against which are powerless the most formal assertions of the authorized depositaries of power in France. They would be believed if it could be imagined that they had no other anxiety than to save the country. They are not believed, because the anxiety to save the country is thought to be complicated with a desire to preserve the dynasty."

SAVAGE MURDER.

A Man Beaten to Death with a Spade—Another Badly Injured—Unprovoked Assault by Drunken Boatmen—Their Arrest.

About 1½ P. M., yesterday, JOHN MCCARTHY, known by the soubriquet of "Stitch," from the number of scars and seams in his face, and JOHN QUINN, two boatmen, generally engaged on the East River, entered the lager-beer saloon of DANIEL RIGBY, No. 807 First-avenue, and called for two glasses of beer, which they got, and for which they refused to pay. They demanded more drink, but did not get any. They then became very disorderly, and caused a great deal of disturbance, until Mr. RIGBY, assisted by a couple of men who were in the saloon, took the roughs by the shoulders and ejected them. QUINN commenced swearing that "he would do" Mr. RIGBY, in a horrible manner, and seized a heavy spade which was lying on the street and made an effort to strike him. Mr. RIGBY retreated in and shut the door, le

WAR LETTERS.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

Expulsion of the Germans from the City—A Severe but Necessary Measure—Provisionment of the City—Moving Scenes—The Value of the Fortifications, &c., &c.

From Our Military Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

The proclamation of Gen. TROCHU against the Prussians now residing in Paris, which has of course been sent to you by cable, is causing the greatest distress among many honorable families, the German workmen here, as in the United States, closely affiliating with the people, having many sympathies in common, and being noted for their skill and good conduct. The ties of friendship and of long residence have firmly united them to the French, and they have connections with the families of Paris, not only by common occupations, but by intermarriages. In time they would probably have become good citizens of France; but they hesitated too long between their moral duty and their dread of the law of conscription. They are now suffering from the consequences of not choosing manfully between the country of their adoption and the country of their birth. I happen to be intimate with a great many families of this nationality who, for some time past have been expressing fears of the probability of this measure, and I know that this order plunges them into great distress. The liens of hundreds of families of Paris will be broken, and the poignancy of the grief caused by forced separation, resulting from the proclamation of Gen. TROCHU, will be increased by the charges of treachery and treason to which each will be respectively exposed. Even if perfectly innocent of any hostile thoughts, they will be suspected by many of those whom they have known and loved, and the knowledge of this fact will give rise to the bitterest thought during this forced exile from the French capital. To give up the little home which they have been years in preparing and adorning, is bad enough, but to give up the ties of kindred and of connexion, as many must do, is heart-rending. There are, connected with the depots of various sorts of the forest of Bondy, more than ten thousand German laborers and skilled workmen. All of these men must leave. While this may seem a very harsh measure, there are many things to justify it. Several restaurateurs have openly gloried in the Prussian successes, and have announced their intention of treating the German troops when they arrive in Paris, while others, forgetting that France has nourished and enriched them, show a marked hostility at this trying hour. In time of war the good have to suffer for the sins or follies of the bad.

THE WAR OFFICE.

It is positively announced this morning that the War Office has not only decided to move, but has really commenced its packing. The bureaus are to be moved to some one of the interior cities. Tours is spoken of, and it may be stated with certainty that one of the chief cities of the region of the Loire will be selected. But the Comte DE PALIKAO will not immediately quit the capital. The wisdom of the movement is evident. New armies are springing up on all sides, and time is all that the French now demand. To organize the new forces requires all of the force and the energy of the War Department, and if it were shut up in Paris, during a long siege, the work of organization would stop. Whether or not the Prussians advance upon this city, there will still be large armies without, and new ones will be organized while Paris is holding out against the enemy. It is not probable that, were it perfectly free to do so, either BAZAINE or MCMAHON would come back to this city. Their business is to operate without, and to do all the harm they can to weaken and retard the enemy, until the new levies of France are ready for active service. To cut the War Office off from these Generals, and from the country, would be to cripple the nation seriously.

FLIGHT OF THE TIMID.

But while the Government officials are packing up to leave, thousands of people are packing their goods for the city. At all hours in the day one now sees wagons ladened with furniture coming in from the country, and followed by the poor peasants who have been thus rudely driven from their homes. People living in the environs of Paris are also seeking safety within its walls, bringing with them all articles which might be carried away by the enemy, or the cherished penates which might be easily destroyed. This exodus from the environs is not confined to the side nearest the enemy, for in all the little villages, from Lonjumeau to St. Denis, the inhabitants have come to regard the Prussian invaders with horror and alarm. Thousands are yet alive who remember the occupation of 1815, and an old woman of Lonjumeau told me, the other day, about the soldiers which were picketed upon her. "The red-coats" said she, meaning the English, "were all well enough, and they paid for what they got; but the Hessians were robbers and thieves." Stories of that occupation have been repeated to the children from that time, and in the environs of Paris the very name of Hessian, or Prussian, carries a feeling of hatred or disgust, very like the feeling which once prevailed in the United States. It is very hard to eradicate the animosities engendered by war. With such feelings slumbering in the heart it requires but little to arouse them, and today we find the hatred for the Germans all the more intense, because there are those alive who can give vivid pictures of German excesses during the last occupation. Hence the people are flying to the city. Many will not be permitted to stay here—few, perhaps, who have no relatives to vouch for their means of subsistence; but they are permitted to bring in their little treasures and to store them for protection. At this moment it is impossible to get transportation enough. A friend of mine living at St. Denis wished to bring his family pictures to the city, and he had to transport them in a handcart, making five trips to carry one ordinary load. Everything in the shape of transportation is taken up by the Government for the purpose of bringing in provisions.

THE PROVISIONMENT OF THE CITY.

This leads me to speak again of the provisionment of the city—a work which has gone on with the greatest rapidity under the direction of M. DUVERNOIS, the young Minister for Commerce. Even if the Prussians do not besiege the city, he will no less deserve well of his countrymen, for he has shown a spirit and an energy worthy of all praise. No sooner was a siege expected than he began to form plans; no sooner was a measure adopted then he sent his agents into the country to "take stock," if not to take immediate measures for the siege. The orders found him prepared, and he has since been deep in the work of provisioning Paris. Day before yesterday, two of his agents, running over Tournan and Meaux, were rapidly filling the order for 150,000 more sheep and fifty thousand beeves. There are now in the city, or in the Bois de Boulogne, some forty thousand beeves lately brought in, which, with those which were previously here, give us a year's supply in ordinary times. Counting the increased number of months when the army is here, and the increased consumption during a time like this, we have a very large supply for three months, and a moderate supply for five or six months. At first, salt provisions were thought of, but it was found impossible to get a sufficient supply in Europe, and, besides, the effect upon the public health was feared. Now there is a certainty about the matter of fresh meat. Yesterday forty thousand head of sheep were brought in, and have been placed for the time in the unfinished buildings of the new college of Rollin, Boulevard Rochechouart. Several speculations have been given as to the amount of wheat, rice and grain now on hand, and, striking a mean between them we get a commissariat supply for four months. Going a little under the lowest of these calculations we get enough for two months, quite long enough for all practical purposes.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

As a general thing the population of Paris knows very little about the value of the fortifications which surround them, and, although they have heard the works spoken of, have seen them in their Sunday walks or drives, they have no particular ideas about their strength or their powers of resistance. It is well to let people know the full strength of their protectors, for such knowledge gives confidence and induces calm. The great wars of the present century have shown how difficult a thing it is to take a regularly fortified town, and experience teaches us that it is no trifling task to take a place like Paris, with a bastioned *enceinte* and towers of masonry, and surrounded by another line of forts upon the most perfect plans. The resistance of a few towns, far less powerful than Paris, will demonstrate this idea, and show us something of the resistance of which Paris is capable. In September, 1810, MASSENA was forced to retire from before Torres-Vedras, with the loss of a quarter of his men. In June, 1811, the English besieged Badajos, an attack was made upon San-Christoval, and the forlorn hope of six hundred left three hundred men in the fosse. The loss in other bodies was very great, and they were forced to retire. The defense of Kosen, or the battle of Auerstadt, in October, 1806, is historical. September, 1813, DAVOUST was shut up in Hamburg, and in November cut off from all communication with France. The population was hostile. The Marshal had only about 40,000, but he fortified the town so well, in a short time, that he held the town all the Winter of 1813-14 against all attacks. The siege of Sebastopol will be remembered. It was only after eleven months, and by the construction of parallel approaches that the Malakoff and Redan could be taken. The Allied armies had no enemy in their rear, no danger to their communications; for if the Russians had had a navy, or could have operated in open country, the town had never fallen. The memoirs of NAPOLEON tell us that he often had the idea of fortifying the heights of Paris, but desisted from fear of disturbing the people, and the great events which came so soon after prevented him from carrying out his plans. He believed that the capital is the centre of the intelligence, the grandeur, the glory of a nation, and that its defence was a matter of necessity. This is something of a feudal idea, perhaps a warrior's idea; but up to this moment we have to acknowledge that there is a vast amount of truth in it. Paris must have owed her safety to her walls more than once; and if, when the Allied armies were here she had only been prepared for a siege, her enemies would have melted away before they were able to strike a blow. And the ancient walls were nothing to the works of today. We have a great many facts in favor of NAPOLEON's idea. If, in 1805, Vienna had been fortified, the battle of Ulm would not have decided the war. If, in 1806, Berlin had been fortified, the army beaten at Jena might have rallied and held ground until joined by the Russians. If, in 1808, Madrid had been fortified, the French had never dared leave Valladolid and Salamanca behind them, even after the victories of Espenosa and Burgos, to march upon that capital. Citations from history are not wanting to prove the value of fortifications, nor do we lack examples to show the probable power of resistance contained in them. It was NAPOLEON's idea, also, that fifty thousand Gardes Nationaux and three thousand cannoniers could defend the capital against three hundred thousand; and if that is near the truth, what must be the size of the army required to carry the finest fortifications ever erected, and manned by one hundred and fifty thousand troops? It is never very satisfactory to attempt the solution of a problem with two unknown quantities, but there is something in this question, for us within these works, which gives plausibility to the proximate reckonings upon such data, however absurd it may be in a logical point of view.

THE ARMY.

The French Army is now being increased by a fine body of men belonging to the *gendarmerie* of the country, and regiments of able-bodied, good-sized fellows are coming and going with the days. These men have been in the army; many of them have been non-commissioned officers, and they wear the medals of good conduct or of campaigns. From the departments occupied by the enemy many of these men have been released, and they are now forming into corps. And a new law has passed here which led to ardent cheers. No measure has given rise to so great an amount of satisfaction among the populations of Batignolles, La Villette or Faubourg du Temple than that which now brings the sergents de ville into active service. The cab-drivers, who are the natural-born enemies of the Police, cannot resist a crook of the elbow and loud guffaws, which might seem meaningless, did not this attack of exhilaration break out at the very moment a sergent de ville is passed. The general feeling is a pleasant one, if not exactly in a Christian temper, and the people are anxious to see if these men, noted for their excessive zeal and brutality against an unarmed crowd, can do as well against an armed enemy. There are about four thousand of these men in Paris who will be put into active service at once.

YOUNG AND ARDENT VOLUNTEERS.

New companies of Franc-Tireurs are noticed daily, and we have several regiments now forming in the city. Any one walking through the courts of the Louvre in the morning, or behind the Pavilion Richelieu, will see companies of these young and ardent volunteers being drilled in skirmish firing by some bronzed and bearded Zouave. In fact, it is hard to tell where there is an open space not used for the purposes of drill. All of these companies of volunteers are provided with the stamp of the Minister for War, it having been a question as to what their status would be if captured by the enemy. It is said that the Prussians shoot all peasants who fire upon soldiers in defense of their homes, and they have hanged a girl who chopped off a Uhlan's fingers. Further, threats were made against the young men who went into these bodies of sharpshooters, and it is to protect them that the seal of the War Office is put upon them. Otherwise they might be regarded as bandits.

FOREIGN LEGIONS.

Several foreign legions are also in process of formation, notably one at Tours. In this city the Poles, Danes and Swedes are raising a battalion. There are many other special projects on hand. M. GAMBETTA is said to have demanded permission to defend Fort Bicêtre, and received it; but the last part of the story looks rather doubtful. It is further said that he has ten thousand men enlisted, all constituents of the Left. The whole of this story is doubtful. Some of the papers laugh at the idea, and they say that there is small likelihood of danger in granting such permission. They are a little hard upon the son of JULES SIMON also, who has been trying to get a substitute, and who only failed because there was a difference of 5,000 francs between him and the substitute. M. SIMON thought 20,000 francs too high a price to pay. GUSTAVE AIMARD, the author and journalist, is also forming a corps of eclaireurs, to be called the "Press Corps." To enter, it is necessary to belong to the Paris Press and to furnish your own equipments. Many names are already down on the list. The contingent of 1870 was estimated at 140,000 men, but under the present application of the law, allowing no substitutes or exemptions, except in few instances, the total will rise to 180,000. One by one such items rise to show that France is rich enough in men if she can only have time to organize and arm them.

W.

PARIS NOTES.

The American Ambulance—The Street Procession Headed by American Ladies—How the News Gets Out—Prince Napoleon—The War Correspondents—The Villette Affair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, August 29, 1870.

The ambulance of the Anglo-American branch of the International Sanitary Commission made a most brilliant exodus from Paris yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. Immediately after the declaration of war by the Emperor NAPOLEON III., a number of American ladies devoted themselves with unremitting zeal and energy to the work of relieving the wounded of the battle-fields. At first the advances of these ladies were coolly received by the Central French Society holding its headquarters under the [illegible] LAVERNY and Mme. [illegible] their [illegible] at the Palais de l'Industrie. There were so many difficulties to encounter that the idea of a separate organization was very near being renounced. The perseverance of our countrywomen, however, was finally crowned with success, and the ambulance which took its departure yesterday for the battle-fields of the Marne and Moselle was headed triumphantly on its march from the Palais de l'Industrie, along the Champs Elysées, the Rue Royale and the Boulevards, to the Northern Railway Station, by a trio of the most prominent promoters of this benevolent enterprise, each one bearing a national banner—the French flag in the centre, the Stars and Stripes on the right, and the English flag on the left. Although this ambulance was really the best in its appointments—over all that have preceded it—having finer horses, a larger number of surgeons and nurses—in fact, being almost luxurious in all its details, its appearance was not greeted with the enthusiasm it merited. When the cortege emerged from the portal of the Palais de l'Industrie a feeble effort at cheering was attempted by a few Americans, who were in the crowd assembled in the Champs Elysées, but no response arose from the multitude whose brothers were to be relieved by the disinterested exertions of a friendly nation. Although evidently unappreciated by the Parisians, it is impossible to say too much in admiration of the courageous and self-sacrificing spirit of our American ladies. Not satisfied with the part they had already taken in the noble work for the relief of suffering humanity, they did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of it by walking fearlessly in front of the procession along the most public thoroughfares of the capital. The Sunday crowd of the Boulevards followed silently but in constantly increasing numbers, and without in the least comprehending a demonstration of the sort, every one asking his neighbor what the combination of the three flags borne by ladies could possibly indicate. The emblem of the International Convention, however, insured respect from every one, even when seen by the side of the British national flag; it is possible that the appearance of the English element was not satisfactory, the London *Times* having succeeded as thoroughly in stirring up animosity in France as it did in the United States during our war. The French, in fact, do not regard with favor any attempt at mere display at this time, their own ambulances being characterized by the severest simplicity.

HOW NEWS IS RECEIVED.

The Bureau of War News at the Ministry of the Interior, which has up to this time so admirably fulfilled its intentions of conveying enigmatic intelligence to the journalists of Paris, has at last found a formidable rival—one entirely left out of view by M. JULES SIMON and other members of the Republican Party in their adjurations to the present Government to change its present system of secrecy for that of divulging all to the people—one that the Government itself with all its foresight has not provided against—never dreaming that the private correspondence of NAPOLEON III. and EUGENIE, Regent of France, being cut off, a substitute for the indiscretions of the Tuileries would inevitably arise in the boudoirs of the ladies of the great Captains who are gone to the wars, and who, at much risk, must send consoling news of their return, after the manner of the great "Marlbrook." So, I hear this morning that the junction of the armies of MCMAHON and BAZAINE was announced only last night, with tears of patriotic joy, by the Marquise DE BEAUMONT, relative of the Duc DE MAGENTA, (MCMAHON,) to Mme. BOURBAKI, wife of one of the Generals of the Imperial Guard. The wife of Marshal BAZAINE (a young Mexican lady dowered by MAXIMILIAN) is living at Versailles, and has not at all partaken of the panic with which the rural population in the vicinity of Paris has been stricken for the past few days. The Marshal telegraphs to his wife that there is not the slightest danger in her remaining at her present residence.

PRINCE JEROME.

Prince NAPOLEON, (JEROME,) of all the members of the House of BONAPARTE, is the one who [illegible] among the French nation. During the Crimean and Italian wars he so notoriously managed to be absent during all the important engagements that he obtained a most unenviable reputation as a soldier. This reputation he seems resolved to continue to deserve. At this moment, when every Frenchman who has a spark of patriotism or of national honor is seeking to render some service to his country, Prince NAPOLEON is reported as endeavoring to negotiate with Italy to make terms with England and Austria to bring about a peace on condition of preserving the dynasty. Prince NAPOLEON would serve the cause of the dynasty far better by leading an army corps to a victory over the Prussians.

INFLUENCE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Republic, so long the *bête noire* which has haunted the troubled sleep of the BONAPARTE family, is showing its irrepressible presence in the dominions of BISMARCK and the King of Prussia. Accounts of republican demonstration in Munich are constantly reported, and it is now asserted that the Prussian Police have discovered a vast plot, having its ramifications throughout the whole extent of the Confederation of the South, in Würtenberg, Bvaria, and in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

THE PRUSSIAN POLICE SYSTEM.

The Prussian Government is served by the best organized police system in Europe, as has been fairly demonstrated by the well-trained "spies" who have spread themselves throughout all France for years past. The benefits of this admirable system have just been extended to Alsace, which is under the direction of the famous M. STIEBER, and his Adjutant, who, in addition to his renown as a detective, adds that of a dramatic writer of merit.

THE CORRESPONDENTS ON THE PRUSSIAN SIDE.

M. BERTHOLD AUERBACH, the romance writer of the "Black Forest," is one of the war correspondents with the Prussian Army. He writes to the *Gazette d'Augsburg* with the signature A. B. The Prussian correspondents are more fortunate than those on the French side. Mr. VIZITELLY, one of the correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES, has not yet been heard from, and great fears are felt for his safety. M. GUSTAVE ISAMBERT, of *Le Temps*, (Paris,) has also disappeared. His journal appeals to the public to aid in finding any trace of him.

THE VILETTI AFFAIR.

The Court-martial engaged in trying the prisoners in the Villette affair held a sitting this morning. Among the men tried were BRIDEAU and ENDES, the latter a writer in the *Libre Pensée*. They both acknowledged that they had desired to overthrow the Government, and would have done everything in their power to excite the people to proclaim a republic. They protested earnestly against any connivance with the Prussians, averring that their great aim was to obtain a better form of government, in order to be able to drive the enemy from the country more efficiently.

Two other men, LAGERRAU and MORDACQ, are being heard at this moment. The former was arrested with a large chest of pistols and poniards in his possession; the latter was wounded in the riot at Villette, and boasted he had killed a policeman. At the time the affair occurred the hardened republican BLANQUI was in Paris, and lodged with ENDES.

The Court will probably remain in session until late to-night.

The Crowe Divorce Case—Application for Alimony.

The Crowe divorce case, the facts in which have already appeared in the TIMES, was up yesterday before Judge JONES, in the Superior Court Special Term, on a motion on behalf of the wife, who is plaintiff, for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee. The only new facts developed, in addition to those already published, was the statement by plaintiff's counsel that the alleged affidavit of the hack-driver had never been sworn to by him. The reply of the plaintiff also denied that the house to which she and her friend had removed in Thirty-second street was an infamous house, and, on the contrary, affirmed that it was a respectable boarding-house. Judge JONES took the papers and reserved his decision.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Arizona.

The steam-ship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall Sept. 4, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

M. Perez & Obarrio	$31,250	Marcial & Co.	$650
T. Hecksmann & Co.	20,325	Jas. Mulvider	300
F. Probst & Co.	11,900	S. J. Isaacs & Ash.	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
Total			$69,[illegible]

Affairs on the Isthmus—Eagerness for Tidings of the War—Departure of Gen. Kilpatrick—Robberies in Panama—Shipping and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Colon, Isthmus of Panama, U. S. C., Sunday, Sept. 4, 1870.

Since I wrote last we have had no news from Bogota or the interior of Colombia, and the local news upon the Isthmus is of little or no importance. On the arrival of the *Arizona* the NEW-YORK TIMES was eagerly sought after by all parties, it being considered the most reliable medium of communication, and I was obliged to dispense my file, right and left, among both Prussians and Frenchmen. There was a grand demonstration made here by the Prussian Consul, Mr. MAAL, and in Panama the excitement was intense. Nothing like it has been known since "the great rebellion." The *Henry Chauncey* arrived on the morning of the 31st, bringing us one day's later news, which confirmed the verbal reports per *Arizona*. The cable connecting Jamaica with the United States and Europe was to have been completed on the 24th ult., and we shall probably receive our next news via the Royal Mail steamer to the 4th inst.

Gen. KILPATRICK and family are stopping at the Bethancourt House, and will sail per *Arizona*, so that you will soon have this eloquent lecturer with you. "The South American Republics" are to be his theme. The General has resigned his important mission as United States Minister to Chili on account of ill health.

Panama is still quiet. H. SCHULER's steamer *Montijo* has arrived from Chiriqui, bringing many members of the State Legislature, which convened at the Cabildo on the 1st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Hon. PABLO AROSEMENA was elected President; F. J. ICAZA, Vice-President; JOSE ARRAGO, Second Vice-President, and BUENAVENTURA ASPRILLA, Secretary of State. The latter presented the message of the President.

On the evening of the 2d inst. Mr. PERRY, the United States Consul here, was robbed of quite a large sum in gold. The Consulate was entered from the second-story balcony while Mr. PERRY had gone to supper. There is a clue to the thief, and the Consul may yet recover his gold. A Mr. JOHNSON, from Chili, while stopping at the Grand Hotel, in Panama, was robbed of $450, gold, and suspicions rest upon the same person suspected in the other case. I withhold the name of the suspected party for the present, but future developments may bring it out.

The United States steamer *Mohican* is still at Panama awaiting orders, all well on board. There is no United States man-of-war in this port, but I am informed that the American Consul has urgently written to have one sent here, and it is to be hoped that his request will be complied with at an early day. The bark *New-York*, Capt. GIBBS, with coal from Baltimore, arrived on the 28th ult., and is discharging. There are a number of American-built vessels in port, all under the English flag. When will Congress repeal the law which forbids their returning? They are all anxious to again fly the Stars and Stripes.

Among the passengers from the Isthmus per *Arizona* are JAMES BOYD, Esq., proprietor of the Panama *Star & Herald*, and Mr. S. W. D. JACKSON, agent of the Boston Ice Company.

The weather is very fine and the health of the Isthmus good.

The steam-ship *Constitution* is two days late, owing to the immense China freight she brought down. The passengers will be dispatched immediately per *Arizona*, and the *Henry Chauncey*, which was sent down as an extra steamer, will take the China freight, and probably leave there Tuesday, the 6th. The *Arizona* also takes a full cargo.

Central American Countries—The Frontier Question in Guatemala—Matters in Honduras—Miscellaneous News from Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Capt. HOWE, arrived at Panama on the 30th instant, bringing late dates from Central America. The American brig *Kitty Coburn*, Capt. J. WILSON, and the American schooner *Milton Badger*, Capt. DODERO, were at Punta Arenas. The former loading with coffee for Callao, and the latter with coffee for San Francisco. The following news has been published by the Panama *Star & Herald*:

GUATEMALA.

From this Republic we have dates to the 18th inst. If we are to judge by the periodicals from this part of Central America, there is an entire dearth of news, which means peace, and therefore is to be taken as a good sign. The *Gaceta* of the 4th August, has some observations on the subject of the frontiers of Chiapas. "Some days ago," it says, "there was a talk in this capital about what was transpiring in the populations of Chiapas and Soconusco, both on the *frontiers* of our territory, that a new invasion was being organized similar in object to that headed by SERAPIO CRUZ, but apparently with different plans and measures for the disturbance of public order. CRUZ, however audacious and foolish may have been his projects, it is true endeavored to excite the Indians to rebel, but did not try to bring foreigners to aid him in the invasion of his country. We have hesitated in believing the news that has been brought, that people were being recruited in Comitan for the purpose of invading the Republic. It has been said that D. MIGUEL GARCIA GRANADOS, who, as is well known, was sent out of the Republic in February last, under a promise and bond of not endeavoring directly nor indirectly to disturb the public peace, after having been in the capital of Mexico, came to Chiapas with some half a dozen of adventurers as officers, and established himself in Comitan, having made a sort of alliance with the sanguinary BARRIOS, and other criminals that accompany him, and that they were publicly occupied in forming a force composed of the worst characters to invade the populations of Guatemala. All this seems so incredible that we can scarcely believe it, the attempt being no less absurd than criminal. With what titles could this new revolutionary chief present himself? CRUZ had some notoriety, and had been in the service of his country. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has addressed the Governor of Chiapas, denouncing such acts, which could not take place without the connivance of the Mexican authorities. The mere permission of such acts infringes international right, seeing that Guatemala and Mexico are at peace. "The *Semana*, of the 4th, says of this subject, that the *Revista Universal* of Mexico had a paragraph headed 'serious rumors,' which read as follows: 'It is said, in reference to communications from Chiapas, that the Guatemala General, PEDRO GOMEZ, at the head of 800 men and four pieces of artillery from Guatemala, had entered into Soconusco, and was forming an intrenched camp to serve as a base for future operations.' We have seen, continues the *Semana*, that in another number of the *Revista Universal*, the *Diario Oficial* denied that there was any truth in the rumor, and that the origin was most probably false information, purposely sent to certain periodicals to get up a bad feeling between Mexico and Guatemala."

HONDURAS.

The principal item we find in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Honduras, of the 5th inst., is a communication from the Bishop of Honduras to the Supreme Government in relation to the collection of *diezmos* from the people. A decree is seems had been issued by the Government suppressing this tax and putting in its place a contribution. As the people seemed inclined to resist the demands of the Church and follow the dispositions of the Government, the Bishop insists that without the sanction of his Holiness the Pope, the Church could not be deprived of its right to tithes and the collection of them.

SALVADOR.

The *Constitutional*, of the 18th of August, gives an official account of the report made by Don RAFAEL ZALDIVAR to his Government on his return, after having successfully negotiated a treaty of commerce, friendship and navigation between his own country and the Government of the King of Prussia. Among other things, the note says that with respect to Consuls, they are only conceded immunities when they are Consuls missi, (*consules missi*,) and citizens of the nation that appoints them, who possess no property in the country, and neither trade nor exercise any sort of industry. The President, in answer, recognizes the high services of DR. DON RAFAEL ZALDIVAR, and returns him thanks in the name of the supreme Government.

COSTA RICA.

From No. 9 of the *Diario de los Debates*, of the National Convention of Costa Rica, dated the 25th inst., we take the following decree, approved by that Assembly on the [illegible]: "Art. 1. Declares that Ex-President Don JESUS JIMENEZ and his Minister Don A. JIMENEZ and Don EUSEBIO FIGUEROA, have gone beyond the limits allowed for the exercise of their functions and have infringed various laws." Nevertheless other articles of the decree permit both the Ex-President and his fallen Ministers to return to the country without being necessarily subject to a trial, always being understood that they accept what the articles in reference to them determine, otherwise they shall remain subject to be tried in the form and the tribunals which the new constitution shall determine. Don MANUEL ALVARADO was to set out on a diplomatic mission to Peru, Chili, and afterward to Bogota, to settle the long-pending question of limits between Colombia and Costa Rica. There was a good deal of popular excitement about the resolutions in reference to Ex-President JIMENEZ, whom the actual President appeared to wish to screen. The halls of Congress were generally crowded with an excited populace, who, among other things, wished to know about moneys paid, expended by the Licentiate Julio Volio, which, after some hard sparring on both sides of Congress, it was agreed that the question should be put to the Government.

NICARAGUA.

The candidature of St. Quadra, according to the *Gaceta* of Nicaragua of the 6th ult., seems to be acceptable throughout the country. About two months only are wanting till the elections, yet everything is quiet, and no signs of agitation. Indigo has been extensively planted at Rivas. In the hills of Managua the coffee is promising well. Cotton has been cultivated extensively near Chinandega, and if plants escape the locust, the harvest promises to be at least 10,000 quintals of cotton, besides sugar and other articles, which are cultivated on a large scale. The favorable reception of the name of Don VICENTE QUADRA has also had a good effect on the industry of the Republic. The *Gaceta* of the 13th says Don RAMON UREARTE, commissioned by the Government of Honduras to arrange the question of limits with Nicaragua, arrived at Leon in the beginning of last week. The engineers of both States having already surveyed all the points, it is expected there will be no difficulty in coming to an amicable settlement.

South America—Effect of the War News in Peru—Chilian Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

By the arrival of the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Chile*, Capt. WILLIAMS, on the 29th ult., late dates have been received from South America, but the news seems to be of little importance.

The following items have appeared in the Panama *Star & Herald*:

PERU.

According to our Lima correspondent, considerable anxiety prevailed in that city respecting the effect that the hostilities between France and Prussia might have on the Peruvian bonds and securities now held in Europe. The news, however, that in London the bonds remained firm, and in Paris an insignificant fall had taken place, restored the general equanimity. The Government especially regarded the matter with particular interest, since by the recent sale of the bonds negotiated in Paris and London to Mr. MEIGGS at seventy-nine per cent., the national pledge was given to cover any loss he might experience from the decline below that figure. Mr. MEIGGS is confident that no material change will take place, and that all parties will have reason to be satisfied with the result of the transaction. Large quantities of material and rolling stock were arriving in Callao and Mollendo for the use of the Oroya, Puno and Arequipa Railways, and the latter was rapidly advancing toward completion, the first train being announced for the through trip in October next. As soon as this is finished, the Puno line can be pushed vigorously forward. Some brisk attacks had been made in Congress on the policy of the Executive in regard to financial matters, and the Dreyfus contract was made the butt for the arrows of the Opposition. A resolution was introduced to annul this contract, but with a clause that would deter almost any enterprising house or individual from accepting the conditions of the proposed substitute, it being ordered that before the first benefits of the transaction, the advances made by DREYFUS to the Government must be returned to the French house. This bill, it is unnecessary to state, was tabled by a large majority. The Government has so far carried its measures, and one of the dangers apprehended has been successfully tided over. This was the case of the refractory Bishop of Puno, who denied the authority of the Government, while he recognized that of Rome. Accused of treason and held to trial, the religious party in Congress sought to obtain the consent of both Houses to his immediate and unconditional liberation, which was overwhelmingly defeated. According to the leading papers, received by the steam-ship *Chile*, the Republic is in the enjoyment of peace and progress. Besides the war in Europe, we have a large space taken up with the proclamation of Gen. MELGAREJO, called forth by a sort of rebellion in the Northern Provinces of Bolivia, for the purpose of interrupting the reunion of Assemble Constitutional.

CHILI.

We have received dates up to Aug. 10. Congress, besides being taken up with various bills and propositions, was engaged with other subjects—particularly the law of naturalization, the Presidential term, and the Auraucanian war. The latter seems to have been given up, at least for the time being; $5,000,000 had been spent since 1861. It was now resolved to preserve the lands gained and prevent any further raids. The farewell address of the late United States Minister to Chili, Mr. KILPATRICK, had been published. In it, he refers to the share he had in trying to prevent the bombardment of Valparaiso. The English and French Ministers, with the English Admiral, had agreed with Commodore ROGERS that it should be done by force, and then Commodore [illegible] his vessel ready, the English and French withdrew, leaving the Spaniards to do as they liked.

Base Ball—Atlantics vs. the Olympics.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, played its return with the Olympic Club, of Washington, on the Capitoline Ground, at Brooklyn, yesterday. At the end of the first three innings it was supposed the latter Club would carry off the honors, as they led the score more than three to one, but the old-time batting for which the Atlantics are famous enabled them in the next two innings to place 17 runs to their credit on the score-book, and though the Olympics tied them on the last four innings, they could not regain their lost ground. CHAPMAN filled the place of ZETTLEIN, who is sick, very well indeed. FERGUSON, though suffering with bloody fingers, allowed but few balls to get by him. GEO. HALL made pretty catches. GLEN, of the other side, came from a sick bed to play the game, and, though playing in the responsible position of left field, which was more than he should have attempted, made some fine plays. BERTHRONG and BURROWS received the applause of the spectators for their individual instances of good play.

We conclude with the score:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	1B.	TB.	OLYMPIC.	O.	R.	1B.	TB.
Pearce, s. s.	4	3	3	0	Glen, l. f.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, 3d b.	3	4	4	6	Young, 1st b.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Start, 1st b.	4	2	2	3	Leach, p.	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman, p.	4	2	2	2	Hurley, r. f.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson, c.	3	3	3	3	Berthrong, c. f.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Oliver, r. f.	4	3	3	4	Hollingsh'd, 2b	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall, c. f.	1	4	5	9	Ewell, c.	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike, 2d b.	3	4	6	7	Strong, s. s.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonald, l. f.	2	2	2	2	Burrows, 3b.	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	29	28	42	Total	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	3	2	1	6	11	2	4	0	1—[illegible]
Olympic	1	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	10—[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. MILLS, of the Mutual Club.

Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

The following are the games this week on the Capitoline Ground: Sept. 14, Star vs. Harmonic; Sept. 15, Atlantic vs. Expert, of Philadelphia; Sept. 17, Star vs. Expert, of Philadelphia. On Union Grounds: Sept. 13, Mutual vs. Olympic; Sept. [illegible], Mutual vs. [illegible]; Sept. [illegible], Mutual vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia; Sept. [illegible], Mutual vs. Expert, of Philadelphia.

Latest Phase of Morris S. Hill's Case—A Professional Bondsman Arrested for Perjury.

JAMES O'NEIL was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal CROWLEY, yesterday, on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed by him on Thursday last, in becoming bondsman for MORRIS S. HILL, the defaulting cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Somers, Westchester County. He became HILL's surety for the sum of $7,500, swearing at the same time that he was the owner of two houses at Nos. 44 and 46 University-place, and that he resided at No. 326 Eighth-street. He also claimed that he was employed as a commission broker by a liquor merchant, at No. 89 Pearl-street. All these statements are represented to be false. It is said that No. 326 Eighth-street, if it existed at all, would be about the middle of Tompkins-square. O'NEIL was apprehended in a lager-beer saloon after a protracted search, by Mr. CROWLEY. He said that there was $200 paid for the bond, out of which he only received [illegible]. He was anxious to have his name kept from publication for fear that it would be seen by "JIMMY" O'BRIEN, as he familiarly called the Sheriff. He waived an examination before Commissioner WHITE, and was fully committed for trial in default of [illegible] bail.

Custom-House Affairs.

The rumor that the Collector had made more promises to applicants for position in the Custom-house than there were places in the gift of the Collector, is pronounced, on high authority, to be untrue. No pledges have been made but such as the Collector can perform, and these are very few. With respect to the Customs' Bureau at Castle Garden, it is stated that Collector [illegible]… has not yet determined what course to pursue, and will not act hastily, nor at all until he has had an opportunity to give the Bureau personal examination, which he has not had as yet.

CURRENT NOTES.

Work on the Utica and Elmira Railroad is progressing very satisfactorily. The entire line from Ithaca to Cortlandt is under way.

The largest tow ever seen on the Upper Mississippi, recently left Winona, Minn. It consisted of nine barges, containing 70,455 bushels of wheat.

Active measures are about being taken to develop the mineral resources of Taney County, Mo. Deposits of brown hematite iron ore yielding $30 per ton have already been found.

The colored women of Montgomery, Mo., in order to keep pace with the enterprise of their white sisters in this City, have organized a Sorosis, and have already indulged in a plain tea dinner and speeches. Verily, the world moves.

There is a lady named CRANDALL residing at Norwich, Conn., who on certain occasions during the past few years, has been enabled to call around her 117 great-grandchildren. She is only ninety-six years of age.

The flour mills of Huntington, Derby, Ansonia, Seymour and Oxford, Conn., have lately stopped work in consequence of the drouth. The rivers are almost dry. As a result, hundreds of industrious persons have been compelled to remain idle or seek employment elsewhere.

The thieves confined in the Virginia Penitentiary promise to become a source of profit to the State. They have already earned such a reputation in shoe matters that private persons are beginning to order work through the Chief Warden.

The residents of Engleville, Mo., were excited lately by the sudden appearance of a strange animal among them. Although somewhat like a lamb in appearance, it set upon a flock of sheep and devoured several. The hunters are preparing for a grand chase.

During the month of August attempts were made to kill twenty-one persons at St. Louis, Mo., twenty-three lost children were restored to their parents, 450 nuisances were abated, and stolen property valued at $18,146 20 was restored to the rightful owners.

A young girl named KATIE COMMAND, recently took a dose of opium at Syracuse, which caused her death in a few hours. She was only fourteen years of age, and her parents are at a loss to know what reason she should have had for destroying her life.

A young lady of New-Haven, taking example by the heroism of one of her sex in Indiana, publicly announces that in future it will not be well for young gentlemen to offer her insult, as she will go through the streets armed with a Colt's navy revolver.

Rev. ERASTUS SMITH, of Illinois, following up the victory of Rev. NEWMAN, announces that he will shortly open a Methodist seminary for young ladies and gentlemen at Salt Lake City. He will be assisted by his amiable wife, who, to do her justice, is not without some apprehensions of persecution at the hands of the Saints.

The differences which have existed between the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Illinois Central Railroad Companies are reported to have been recently arranged, and as a consequence, the projected railroad from St. Paul to Dubuque, through Mantorville, will be abandoned.

A writer in the Litte Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* declares that Gen. HINDMAN, of that State, was murdered by the husband of a woman he had grievously wronged. As every effort, so far, has failed to discover the murderer, this communication may serve to throw some light upon the matter.

The river thieves on the Delaware are becoming as dangerous as our own Hudson River gang. An attempt was recently made to assassinate a Captain who surprised a boat load of them in the act of plundering his vessel. They fired several shots at him, but none took effect.

OLIVE LOGAN and her "Girls" are soon expected at the South. Some of the Virginia and South Carolina editors appear to be quite enthusiastic about her, (OLIVE,) and anticipate a rare treat. The notices read as if they expected to make the acquaintance of real flesh and blood [illegible], and we do not propose to undeceive them for the present.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit, Howell and Lansing (Michigan) Railroad, recently held, a report was submitted which showed that the stock subscriptions collected and disbursed up to the present time aggregate $187,079 59. The aid received by the Company from municipal bodies amounted to [illegible].

ABRAM TRIPP has just been arrested in West Troy for bigamy. He foolishly took unto himself a young wife in that city last year, while in communication with another wife residing in the western part of the State. In due time the women had an extraordinary general meeting, and pledged themselves to pursue their misguided husband to the bitter end.

The prospects are favorable for another clerical scandal in Albany. The deacon of a fashionable church in that city is said to have cultivated an intimacy with the wife of a respectable mechanic, which said mechanic does not seem to relish, and he has commenced a suit for a divorce. The deacon, as a matter of course, will have to be a witness and some spicy developments are anticipated.

One of the ROTHCHILD family has recently been reviving the "sympathy" game among the tender-hearted citizens of New-Haven. He had collected a handsome sum for the benefit of a broken-armed individual, who never had an existence, when the name of Gov. ENGLISH, set down opposite a contribution of $5, was discovered to be a forgery. Mr. ROTHCHILD is now in prison, ruminating over his chances of seeing the State Prison.

Two Indiana farmers, named respectively HOB and KNOB, are at variance, owing to the trespass of Mr. HOB's cattle upon a piece of land to which Mr. KNOB has an equal claim. Mr. HOB desires to use the land for grazing purposes; but, as there are some choice young trees and shrubs growing upon it, Mr. KNOB would prefer to have it maintained as a pleasure ground for the mutual enjoyment of both. The quarrel is a very bitter one, and, from present appearances, is not likely to be soon ended.

Two young men of Waterbury, Conn., while out pigeon shooting a few days since, near Lake Middlebury, came upon the remains of a man who had evidently been murdered. The flesh had all disappeared from the face. Some portions of skin, to which whiskers adhered, lay upon the ground close to the skull. The body had evidently been stripped of clothing, as nothing remained but an old brown cap. There were foot-marks close by, but none near the body. The Police are undecided whether to set it down as a murder or a suicide.

Nova Scotia, in addition to her other misfortunes, was recently visited by a violent storm, which blew down several houses, and tore ships from their moorings, sending them out to sea dismasted. The force of the gale was felt at Halifax, where the destruction of property was quite considerable. Although some few vessels went on shore, no loss of life has been reported. The bark *Edward Albro*, of Providence, R. I., was driven on her beam-ends. All her sails, anchors, and chains were carried away, but her crew reached a place of safety.

An insane husband at Troy having conceived the idea that his house was about to be attacked by the Prussians, collected his family upon the roof of the house and stacked his furniture down-stairs, in order to be prepared for the enemy. A Police officer, hearing the moans of the wife from the roof, entered the house, but it was only after the expenditure of a good deal of time that he succeeded in drawing out the husband from a barricade of chairs, tables and crockery. It subsequently appeared that the insanity had resulted from [illegible] potations [illegible] a neighboring [illegible].

The report of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1870, shows the gross earnings from passengers, freight, express, mails, &c., to be $12,[illegible]. The operating expenses were $8,[illegible] 24. The dividend declared during the year is 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, and 4 per cent. on the common stock. The net income is $6,312,857 24. The report further showed that there had been a decrease of $1,203,318 62 from the earnings of the previous year, which was due in a great measure to an unexpected falling off in business during August, September and October, owing to the unsettled value of merchandise, and the fluctuations in gold.

WHISKY RIOT.

Supervisor Dutcher and his Deputy Mobbed in Brooklyn—No Effort to Arrest their Assailants—Ineffectual Effort to Seize an Illicit Still.

The roughs and swindlers who populate the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, appear to have determined upon openly resisting the representatives of law and order. Robberies, riots and, not unfrequently, murderous assaults, are committed there with impunity, and in the few cases where the Police venture to interfere they are certain to be met by hostile mobs. In this section of the city illicit distilling is carried on to an extent almost unknown in any other part of the State. Scarcely an attempt is made to conceal it, so confident are the swindlers in their power to repel any attack made upon them.

Yesterday an instance illustrative of this state of facts occurred. Supervisor DUTCHER and Deputy PATTERSON having become informed that at the corner of John and Gold streets an illicit distillery was being run day and night, by a man named WHITEHOUSE, they determined to destroy it if possible. With this intention, having first armed themselves, they started toward the spot about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On reaching the point indicated they found that their information was correct, a large still was in operation, and all the other accessories used in the manufacture of large quantities of whisky, were lying around. Before the officers, however, had time to do anything, a large mob of villainous-looking characters was gathered together as if by magic, and a general attack was made upon the officers. Deputy PATTERSON in the mêlée was knocked down and robbed of his watch; and Mr. DUTCHER, while running for safety, received a terrific blow on the back of the head with a stone. This assault was headed by the owner of the distillery, seconded by all the liquor-dealers and loungers around that locality. At length the ruffians withdrew and permitted the officers also to retire. They went to the Second Precinct Station-house and talked the subject over with the Police, but for some reason, although there was force enough on hand, it was determined to abandon for the present all attempt to enforce the law.

JUDGE BARNARD'S CHARGE.

Opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer—The Grand Jury Instructed in their Duties.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the September term, opened yesterday, Judge BARNARD presiding. The following gentlemen were impaneled as members of the Grand Jury: JAS. B. BRADY, Foreman; Nathan Axiel, Ralph Bogert, John Carson, Andrew Clarke, Thomas Clarke, Robert Campbell, Walter L. Childs, Jeremiah Devlin, James L. Davis, John P. Elmendorf, Aaron Talman, James R. Floyd, Charles H. Haswell, George G. Hallock, William Habershaw, Alfred C. Hoe, Charles H. Jacobus, David M. Koehler, John McGauran, Stephen Philbin.

The jurors having been sworn in, Judge BARNARD proceeded to charge them. After calling their attention to the statutes which the law provides shall be specially brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, he continued as follows:

There is a Grand Jury in session at the present time in the Court of General Sessions of New-York, and it has been deemed proper by the criminal authorities of this City that an additional Grand Jury should be summoned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in order that by a joint union of both we may hasten the indictment, if guilty, or the discharge, if innocent, of the various persons who are at the present time confined in the Tombs. It was supposed many years since, when this City had not more than one-quarter of its present number of inhabitants, that the Court of General Sessions would be enabled to transact nearly all the criminal business of the City and County of New-York. In consequence of the great increase in its population, and in consequence of the vast number of bad and desperate characters that have come here from nearly all the countries of the world, the Legislature has from time to time created other and inferior Courts for the purpose of transacting the smaller grade of business. It has been found, however, recently, that the active co-operation of all of these Courts is not sufficient to keep down the criminal business, and it has become necessary to bring together more often than it was ever the intention of law, this high Court of Oyer and Terminer, and I presume, gentlemen, that from this time onward, though I hope not, this Court will have to be almost in continuous session until such time as a generation almost shall have passed away, so that the vast majority of men now engaged in the commission of crime shall either be incarcerated, imprisoned, run away, or shall have died. I use the word "generation," because history tells us that after every great war it requires a generation to clean out the bad men that have grown bad as camp-followers, swindlers and robbers who have followed an army. It is not the soldiers—those who have fought—that commit crime; it is the vagabonds and ruffians that follow along for the purpose of plunder and murder, and it is to deal with that class of persons that you have been brought here today, gentlemen, to take the initiative toward bringing them to trial, and I have no doubt that the Justices of this, our Supreme Court of this City, acting in accordance with the line of conduct that our Judges have ever marked out, as far as criminals are concerned, will try and punish with the utmost celerity all of those persons that may be indicted by you, and that may be convicted by a petit jury, so that if it is possible, if the administration of justice can do it, this fearfully, constantly increasing, and ever-to-be-regretted era of crime, may be checked or stopped entirely. These are all the observations I have to make, gentlemen.

The names of those summoned on the petit jury were then called, after which the Court was adjourned until Monday next at 10 A. M.

The Closing Regatta of the Season—Meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club held a meeting last evening and concluded arrangements for the Union Regatta of the 29th. The Club invite all yachts belonging to any duly recognized yacht club, to be classed as follows:

Schooners, first-class, two prizes, one by the Club and one by the citizens of Brooklyn.

Sloops, (cabin,) second class, over 45 feet over all; (cabin,) second class, under 45 feet; (temporary cabin,) third class, open boats or yachts with shifting cabin; (open cabin,) fourth class, open boats. The value of the prizes in the aggregate to amount to $1,000.

The yachts of the Brooklyn Yacht Club claim the privilege of sailing for the Union prizes in addition to the Club prizes.

All entries for this Union Regatta must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Club, WM. T. LEE, Box No. 4,922 New-York Post-office, on or before Sept. 28, 1870.

Schooners to anchor in line off Owl's Head, head to wind, jib down from east to west, 200 feet apart.

Sloops first-class, in line 100 yards in the rear of the schooners; sloops second-class, like distance in the rear of first-class sloops; sloops third-class, like distance in the rear of second-class sloops; sloops fourth-class, like distance in the rear of third-class sloops.

The course of schooners and first-class sloops to be around South-west Spit Buoy, passing to the westward, thence to Light-ship and return same course.

Second, third, and fourth-class sloops to South-west Spit and return, all yachts to pass to the eastward of West Bank Buoy going and returning.

Schooners may carry all lower fore-and-aft sails, with main and fore-gaff-topsails and staysails. No restrictions as to canvass for sloops, the estimate of allowance of time to be based on the greatest area of square feet of canvass the yachts in each class may carry at any one time during the race. First gun gives the signal for ready; second gun for schooners to start; third gun for all classes of sloops to start. Owners of yachts entering for the race will please give dimensions of sails to the measurer, J. M. SAWYER, Box No. 4,922, at as early a date as possible, to insure a correct classification.

The following is the allowance of time in regattas of the Brooklyn Yacht Club:

For Schooners, per square foot.	First-class Sloops, per square foot.	Sec'd-class Sloops, per square foot.
3 hs. 1.50 sec.	3 hs. 2 sec.	3 hs. 3 sec.
3½ hs. 1.30 sec.	3½ hs. 1.70 sec.	3½ hs. 2.40 sec.
4 hs. 1.10 sec.	4 hs. 1.40 sec.	4 hs. 2 sec.
4½ hs. .90 sec.	4½ hs. 1.10 sec.	4½ hs. 1.60 sec.
5 hs. .70 sec.	5 hs. .90 sec.	5 hs. 1.20 sec.
5½ hs. .50 sec.	5½ hs. .50 sec.	5½ hs. .80 sec.
6 hs. .30 sec.	6 hs. .30 sec.	6 hs. .40 sec.
6½ hs. .15 sec.	6½ hs. .15 sec.	6½ hs. .20 sec.
6¾ hs. none	6¾ hs. none	6¾ hs. none

The above scale bases of allowance of time in the regattas of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, estimating the distance as sailed during the past three years.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Public Parks, with a copy of an ordinance creating stock, the annual interest on which shall not exceed $15,000, for the erection of an observatory and fine-art gallery in the Central Park. It was referred to the Committee on Fine Arts.

A communication was received from the Mayor in reference to the census, redistricting the City, &c., which will be found in another column. The communication was referred to a special committee, and the Board then adjourned to Monday next.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A Large Portion of Tompkinsville, S. I., Destroyed.

Fourteen Houses and Stores and the Railroad Stables Burned to the Ground—Two Horses Burned—Immense Excitement—Disgraceful Conduct of the Firemen.

The most serious fire that has ever occurred on Staten Island was that which broke out yesterday morning in Tompkinsville and ruined more than one-half of Arietta-street, and a large amount of valuable property, causing in all a total loss of upward of $100,000. Many of the houses destroyed were quite new. By many it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and matters as they have been detailed sustain very forcibly this view.

The exact locality of the fire was that portion of Arietta-street leading from Quarantine Landing, and lying between Bay and Minthorn streets. The Staten Island Railroad stables are situated in the former street, and at night contain all the live stock of the Company. About 1½ yesterday morning, Mr. Pinck, the Superintendent, on entering the stables, saw that some oil which had been left there was on fire and had already communicated with a portion of the wood-work. He made an effort, with some of his men, to put it out, but failed, and got badly burned about the hands, arms and neck. Seeing that the flames were spreading rapidly, the alarm was given by ringing the ferry bells. The railroad stables and two others were soon one mass of fire, against which the wood-work of the adjacent buildings stood but little chance of escape.

The fire continued to make its way among the stables in rear of the street, but soon it attacked with increased fury the back of the centre house of the block, which eventually succumbed. The fire communicated to the buildings on both sides; thus the flames traveled both ways, and all the houses being of wood, they were destroyed in a very short time.

In the meantime as many Police as were available—ten, under command of Capt. Holbrook—arrived at the scene and did their share of duty in saving life and property; and it is here happily to be added that although the fire was so disastrous to property, and although there could not have been less than 300 persons inhabiting the quarter destroyed, not a single life was lost, nor was any person badly injured. This may be accounted for by the action of Capt. Holbrook and his men, aided by several citizens. It is further said that the people in the houses had timely notification from the fire in the stables. They were, therefore, enabled to get out, and some of them to save portions of their property.

During the progress of the fire there was the most intense excitement in the streets—not alone in Tompkinsville, but in the neighboring villages which were each illuminated as if they themselves were victims to the flames. In Stapleton the light was so clear that the smallest article could be distinguished on the sidewalks. At 3 o'clock the fire was at its height, and from every building in the block issued sheets of flame with terrible fury, until at about 4 o'clock the fire began to die out for want of fuel. Every house in the block from Minthorn to Ray-street had disappeared. The only vestiges left behind to tell of their having once existed were the heaps of burned timber that lay on the ground, and seven brick chimneys that stood, each alone among the ruins, about forty feet high. These presented a most unique appearance. There they stood—narrow, shaky pillars of brick, of immense height, and scarcely more than three feet square from the base up. They shook with the wind, and were evidently so dangerous that, at 7 o'clock, four of them were thrown down by the Police. Three were left standing.

There were five fire-engines on the ground, the first of which arrived about forty-five minutes after the alarm was given, and the others were on hand some time after. If we except one of the bucket companies, the engines and men might as well have been a thousand miles away. They made not the slightest effort to assist in putting out the fire; they complained that the village authorities would neither give them proper hose nor other materials which the Department stood in need of, and thus they stood and grumbled while one of the handsomest portions of their island was being laid waste by the flames. They were asked to form line to the water, as in this manner one engine might supply water to another, and so on to the burning houses; this would have prevented any great strain on the hose, but they refused to do it, and allowed the fire to have its way. The Fire Department is by no means properly attended to by the authorities, and it is therefore in no state for service, as was fully proved at this fire. Mr. De Nyse telegraphed to New-York for the fire-boat, and in a short time after the *Fuller* arrived, just in time to witness the last efforts of the flames. The hose, however, was attached, but soon burst, and therefore her services were of little avail.

The Tompkinsville Fire Police, an organization of most respectable citizens, were present, and under the command of Capt. Hoffman did excellent service, rendering the county Police great assistance.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The loss, especially for a place of the size of Tompkinsville, is very considerable. As nearly as can be ascertained they are as follows:

John Duffy, liquor-saloon; loss on house $9,000; partially insured in Knickerbocker Company; loss on stock considerable; not known.

— Werner; loss $4,000; fully insured in Germania and Harmonia Companies.

Mrs. Moran; loss $4,000; insured in Home Insurance Company.

— Barnes; loss $2,000; insured in Home Company for $1,000.

Louis Young; loss $3,000; insured in Kings County Insurance Company for $1,500; loss on furniture $500; fully insured.

Mrs. Jones, (three houses;) loss $14,000; insured for $6,000.

Henry Huebner; loss $2,800; insured fully in the Manhattan Company.

Mrs. Halliday; loss $1,500; insured for $700.

Staten Island Railroad Company; loss $10,000; fully insured.

Charles Finch; loss not known; said to be fully insured.

Mr. McCue; loss $500; no insurance.

John Ferry; $2,200 on house; no insurance.

Henry Barnes; loss on furniture $700; insured for $400.

Harry Newport; loss on furniture, $5,000; fully insured in the Niagara Company.

J. V. Carroll; loss $10,000; insured for $5,000.

John Carr; loss $1,000; no insurance.

The above is as correct a list as at the time could be obtained. There are, however, some omissions. Many of the poor people living in the small shanties lost from $50 to $300 by the destruction of their furniture. Others who had saved their little goods had them out on the road up to a late hour last night, having no place to take them to. This dreadful fire will have an injurious effect on Tompkinsville for some time, as the ground belongs to St. Andrew's Church, and was all leased out. Many of these leases were near expiration, so that it is not likely the lessees will rebuild under the circumstances. The railroad company had two very fine horses burned to death, and several of their cars were badly injured.

Crimes and Casualties.

Charles C., alias Peter W. Smith, of No. 324 Thirtieth-street, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Cox, on a charge of swindling. It appears that on the 10th inst., the prisoner ordered $60 worth of liquors from Edward McCabe, No. 500 Tenth-avenue, the payment to be made when the property was delivered. The liquor was brought to his residence and he retained it, refusing to pay until the evening. When a messenger was subsequently dispatched for the money, the house was discovered to be closed and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Smith. It is also alleged that on the 8th the prisoner ordered $700 worth of wines from Irwin & McKelsey, No. 73 Front-street, and presented a check for that amount on the Bull's Head Bank in payment. On making application to have it cashed, they ascertained it was a forgery and returned it to Smith. The latter at once tore it up, and, as the property had not been delivered, Messrs. Irwin & Kelsey did not think fit to prosecute. The Judge committed the prisoner for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Emma Steedman was charged by the proprietor of the Belvedere House with swindling him out of $250. The defendant engaged a suite of rooms of the prosecutor a few weeks since, ran a bill to the amount stated, and, in violation of the hotel laws, left without payment. She was held in default of $500 bail.

Susan Kane, (colored,) was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, on a charge of feloniously assaulting Leah H. Brown, by striking her with a razor in the arm.

James Lynch was detected in the endeavor to enter the premises No. 477 Second-avenue on Sunday night, through the fanlight, by Officer Jones, of the Eighteenth Precinct. Two others who were connected with him in the attempted burglary escaped. Lynch was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and held to answer.

John Miller, of No. 383 Third-avenue, and Thos. McKenna, Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, had an altercation yesterday in reference to the merits of Messrs. Shandley and Brennan for the Shrievalty, when McKenna drew a jack-knife, with which he stabbed his opponent in the shoulder, inflicting a slight but painful wound. McKenna was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, in the afternoon, and held for trial in default of $800 bail.

Bernard McGuinness was held to answer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Dowling, for stealing $48 from the person of Lawrence Walsh, of No. 21 East Broadway.

POLITICS AND THE CENSUS.

A Manifesto from Mayor Hall—The Federal Census Declared to be Purposely Ineffective—A Census by the Police Recommended—Redistricting the City.

The following communication from Mayor Hall was received by the Board of Assistant Aldermen at its session yesterday, and was referred to a special committee.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 12, 1870.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to you a triplicate original of a proclamation which was issued from this office on the 10th inst., in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature. By the terms of the same act it becomes your duty, on or before the 1st of October proximo, to select in each election district a place for registration and polling. It will prove agreeable to all our constituents if such district be selected for the best convenience of the electors, both in respect to topographical situation and area of accommodation. In this connection I deem it my duty to direct your official action to the subject of a recent pretended Federal census. Numerous complaints have been preferred at this office by reputable citizens, and authenticated communications have been sent to the public Press, alleging that such census was partial and ineffective. It was certainly prosecuted at a season of the year when a large percentage of our inhabitants were absent from the City, and when habitations were left in charge of servants who were perhaps disinclined or probably unable to give proper and full information. Our tenement-house population is at all times sensitive to the visit of a Federal officer, because it remembers the inquisitorial provost marshals and the draft agents. In some localities I have reason to believe the census agent would ask preliminary questions substantially like this: "How many soldiers could this house turn out?" There was, therefore, a suggestion of concealment made to the tenement-house occupants, and in addition to the innately ineffective and unseasonable manner of taking the census, as well as to the merely ordinary difficulties in acquiring needful information about it. In other districts papers to be filled out and called for were never again asked about. As a special instance of the original omission to prepare a perfect system, certain correspondence in this office evidences that the Federal Superintendent at Washington had omitted from his blanks inquiry respecting a certain item, and the omission not having been discovered until the census began, information regarding the item was supplied (at the special request of the Census Bureau) by the exertions of the Police. If the Police can be relied upon for one item by the Federal officials, may not the Police be further intrusted with the furnishing of reliable returns about the item of our City population? My recommendation is that under corporate authority immediate arrangement be made for taking a census through the Police Department of a few districts, and in various parts of the City, so as to furnish more reliable tests; should the comparison between corporate and Federal census show great discrepancies in such districts, that then the work be continued throughout the entire City. It is of the greatest importance that the resources of this growing City should not be belittled for partisan effect. The Federal census just taken is claimed to make apparent that our population has not increased within the past ten years! In the meantime the City has extended throughout many miles of perfected streets. The statistics in our Department of Building verify that about twelve thousand additional houses have been erected during these years, and that a large proportion of such buildings were tenement and lodging-houses. Indeed, every observer knows that of late years the choice or necessity of our City population has caused a preponderance of families toward boarding and lodging-houses, or toward the vicissitudes of hotel or tenement-house life, and thereby concentrated inhabitancy. Upon every side has been manifested large development of Metropolitan resources for family and business accommodation of inhabitants who yearly crowd within City precincts from all States of the Union and foreign countries. The emigration statistics of our port evidence that within those ten years about 1,500,000 of immigrants from without the Union have landed at Castle Garden Depot. And these statistics exclude all who have arrived here from foreign ports as passengers, but who are not technically classed as emigrants. The corporate authorities of this great City owe to their constituents the duty of protesting against and rectifying that sacrifice of our Metropolitan position to partisan hostility, to accomplish which this recent census was manipulated. By that census, indeed, our political rights are to be sacrificed. We have a right, as a commercial city, to an acknowledged representative character in Congress and State Legislature. When it is remembered that Congressional representation is to be apportioned upon the recent census, there is outlined the distinct partisan motive for diminishing the population of a democratic City. It would not be appropriate to discuss here whether or no Federal statistics were needed to give color to the unjustifiable statements, many times made in some reckless Administration journals, that the vote of New-York City was disproportionate to its population. But it is appropriate (because based upon official action of the past) to recall that the only time at which the contrary of this latter allegation was contended for by the same journals was when Federal officials deemed it necessary to make the quota as large as possible for the various drafts from 1862 to 1864, and which were enforced by the Provost-Marshals of the then Administration with manifest unfairness toward the great masses of the people. Also to recall that after the necessity for drafting had ceased, and an opportunity was offered five years ago by a State Republican census of depriving New-York City of due representation in Senate and Assembly, there was a "change of base," and the City population was statistically diminished before the new legislative apportionment was made. In now submitting this recommendation for a census test under corporate authority, the Mayor feels that he but moderately reflects the sense of injustice which pervades the public mind against this new discredit of the growth of New-York City.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The Mayor has caused a proclamation to be posted in the vestibule of the City Hall and other public places, stating that as the Common Council have neglected to redistrict the City, he has, according to the power vested in him by law, accomplished that work himself. The location of the new districts is appended to the proclamation.

Chess in Baden-Baden.

The following finely-played game in the grand assemblage of distinguished chess-players at Baden-Baden, occurred between Herr Winawer and Mr. De Vere:

RUY LOPEZ KNIGHT'S GAME.

De Vere. White.	Winawer. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. B to Kt 5.	Kt to B 3.
4. P to Q 3.	B to B 4.
5. Castles.	Q to K 2.
6. B to Kt 5.	P to K R 3
7. B to K R 4.	P to Kt 4.
8. B to Kt 3.	Kt to K R 4.
9. B takes K P.	Kt takes B.
10. Kt takes Kt.	Q takes Kt.
11. Q takes Kt.	Q takes Kt P.
12. B to B 4.	Q takes R (a.)
13. P to Q B 3.	R to K B sq.
14. Q to K 2.	P to Q Kt 4.
15. B to Kt 3.	P to Q R 4.
16. P to K 5.	P to Q B 5.
17. B to Q 5.	P to Q B 3.
18. B to B 3.	P to R 5.
19. P to Q 4.	B to K 2.
20. P to K 6.	B P takes P.
21. P to Q 5.	R takes B.
22. Q takes R.	Q takes B P.

And Black wins.

(a) The capture of the rook involved the inaction and imprisonment of the queen during almost the whole game, and Mr. Winawer's analysis in a game of this importance must have been of an arduous nature to see his way clear to extricate his queen from her imprisonment.

Steam on Canal-Boats.

In the Times, some days ago, attention was called to a new method of applying steam-power to the propulsion of canal-boats, patented by a Mr. Goodwin, the inventor of the "walking dolls." A private exhibition of the model referred to took place yesterday afternoon, at No. 91 Liberty-street. As a full description of the plan of the machine has been already published in these columns, a repetition is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that, in the opinion of those present, the ingenious contrivance exhibited yesterday seemed well qualified to answer a want long felt, but hitherto unsatisfied—namely, that of supplying a motive power to be used on canals, in place of the horse-power, which now labors along, at a pace painful alike to man and beast. But the invention should be confined to its original purpose—of application to canals, as they now exist, in order to render its adoption profitable, or probable.

Sharp Sentences by Judge Bedford—A Speedy Trial of the Anti-Gambling Case to be Had.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Bedford, a married man named Adam B. Long was arraigned on a charge of having committed an indecent assault on Charlotte Hartman, aged eleven years, living with her parents, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street. The testimony was very extensive, but was unfit for publication. Witnesses were produced for the purpose of proving good character for the accused. He was convicted of an attempt at indecent assault, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

The case of West, Galway and Prescott, the three members of the "Society for the Prevention of Gambling," who were recently indicted for swindling, was marked for trial on Thursday next. The particulars of their operations have been published heretofore. At the solicitation of counsel, West was given permission to visit his sick wife in company with a court officer. His wife was represented to be dying with consumption.

Kitty Harrison and Charles Smith were jointly tried on an indictment for grand larceny, in which they were charged with having stolen $120 from George W. Northey, a farmer, at a disreputable house in Canal-street. The victim was drugged previous to the theft. Both prisoners were convicted. Smith was sent to the State Prison for five years. The female was shown to have been used as a dupe by her companion, and was discharged on promise of future good conduct. The Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

SUIT AGAINST GEN. SHARPE.

Alleged Irregularities in the United States Marshal's Office—Complaint of a Keeper—His Pay Fraudulently Withheld From Him.

United States Marshal Sharpe was cross-examined yesterday in the United States Commissioners' Office before a referee in the suit brought against him by John Doherty for the recovery of $247 as keeper's fees, alleged by the latter to have been illegally withheld from him. The complainant in the case was appointed custodian of an India-rubber manufactory, owned by Hodgman Brothers, bankrupts, at Tuckahoe, and served eighty-three days and nights, for which he was only paid $166 at the Marshal's office. It is claimed that the Register in Bankruptcy allows $3 50 for each day and night that Doherty was employed, but that the lion's share of the money was kept at the Marshal's office. One of Marshal Sharpe's assistants made an affidavit before the Register in which he made oath that Doherty had acted as keeper for eighty-six days and nights. It is known to be a constant practice in the Marshal's office to allow the poor keepers less pay than they are really entitled to and are credited with in bankruptcy cases. The money thus fraudulently detained from them is sometimes placed in a so-called "Deputies' fund," and is subsequently divided among the Deputy Marshals, none of it being given to the keepers. Marshal Sharpe testified, yesterday, that he could not separate the amounts paid to each keeper out of the two items of $660 which has been taxed by the Register as keeper's fees in the Hodgman case, but that he would be able to furnish the bill of particulars on Wednesday.

Deputy Marshal Robinson and another witness were examined for the purpose of proving that $2 50 per day of twelve hours was the pay for keepers, but that it was the custom to only allow them $2 a day. Gen. Tremaine, Chief Deputy Marshal, announced that Capt. O'Sullivan was the only person familiar with the books at the Marshal's office, and that he was absent from the City at that time. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next at 1 P. M. It is claimed that Marshal Sharpe's books will show that $173 and $190 were paid into the "Deputies' fund" in two different sums. The latter amount was not deposited until after Doherty had commenced his suit.

Boating—A Challenge Accepted.

Here is what the Captain of the Atalanta Boat Club, yesterday, said to the Captain of the Gulick Boat Club:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

Mr. Wm. H. Spear, Captain Gulick Boat Club:

DEAR SIR: Your challenge for a three-mile six-oared shell race between the same crews that rowed for the championship on the day of the regatta, Sept. 5, is hereby accepted, the race to be rowed under the rules of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association. Our representative will meet you at the Columbia Boat-club House on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, to make all necessary arrangements.

Yours, respectfully,

RUSSEL WITHERS, M. D.,
Captain Atalanta Boat Club.

Post-Office Statistics.

The report of the Foreign Bureau of the Post-office in this City for August exhibits the subjoined figures. It will be seen that the letters by the direct mail to France are less by about one-sixth the number that were sent before the abrogation of the postal treaty:

	Letters Sent.	Letters Received.
British	273,304	264,421
Bremen and Hamburg (direct)	[illegible]	[illegible]
North German Union	162,270	122,815
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]
France (direct)	16,170	[illegible]
Netherlands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss	5,419	[illegible]
Italian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total of letters sent and received		[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	—Mancuse vs. Weber.	[illegible]	—— vs. ——.
122	—McAndrew vs. Isaacs.	[illegible]	—— vs. ——.
144	—— vs. ——.	[illegible]	—— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	—Downing vs. Reid.	[illegible]	—Gleckner vs. Sessions.
1374	—Peterhaw vs. Kretschmer.	1367	—Lotti vs. Morton.
1400	—O'Dea vs. Gunneval.	[illegible]	—Curtis vs. Schneider.
1331	—Poole vs. Presse.	[illegible]	—Pinnan vs. Ashcroft.
1372	—Budenick vs. Sinsheimer.	[illegible]	—Simms vs. Clarke.
[illegible]	—Duryea vs. Kline.	[illegible]	—Pollitz vs. Haas.
1384	—Sinsheimer vs. Budenick.	[illegible]	—Conner vs. Ormsbey.
		[illegible]	—Andrews vs. Moore.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1707	—National Trust Co. vs. Marshall.	1677	—Hastings vs. National Bank of the State of New-York.
[illegible]	—Topping vs. Smith.		
[illegible]	—Hills vs. St. George.	1670	—Harrington vs. France.
[illegible]	—Hemmis vs. Cullen.		
[illegible]	—McNulty vs. Packer.	[illegible]	—Busselman vs. Stern.
[illegible]	—Carey vs. Lindsey.	[illegible]	—Koehler vs. Smith.
1872	—Jones vs. Tompkins.	[illegible]	—Streeter vs. Burkhardt.
1874	—Pond vs. Hazler.		
1876	—Throop vs. Wilgus.	[illegible]	—Brodie vs. Baker.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 12.

By Judge Jones.

Vreeland vs. Dalton; order granted.

Durand vs. Durand; order extending time to answer granted.

Hercules Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Worms; undertaking filed and order granted.

Kip vs. Howes; Martin vs. Pickford; orders granted.

White vs. Stephens; orders to show cause granted.

Merchants' National Bank of Memphis vs. Cardoza; order to examine before trial granted.

Wilson vs. Wilson; order supplementary granted.

Philips vs. Levy; order to allow time to answer granted.

Lynouse vs. Dupare; order granted.

Carter vs. Clark; order dismissing exceptions to sureties granted.

Abbotts vs. Adams Express Company; order dismissing complaint granted.

Money vs. Safe Deposit Company of New-York; adjourned to Sept. 15.

Bonner vs. Mitnacht; order to show cause granted.

In re A. L. Casanson; writ of habeas corpus granted.

McCoskey vs. Hurd; order granted allowing twenty days' additional time to answer.

Burkhardt vs. Streeter; order granted.

Ganfield vs. Tousley; order striking out answer granted.

Augerdt vs. Darling; order of reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 12.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Beach vs. Bloomendale; report of referee referred back for amendment.

Smith vs. Mahony; execution set aside, and order granting leave to issue execution vacated; supplemental proceedings to stand.

Morrison vs. Walraven; default opened, and levy and execution set aside, on defendant's giving security for the amount of plaintiff's claim; judgment to stand.

Morrison vs. Taylor et al.; same decision.

McGuire vs. Hayes; motion denied.

Frank vs. Abstein; motion granted.

McDonald vs. Franks; notice must be given to the judgment debtor or his agent.

Rolland vs. Suiger; motion granted as to all the defendants except the Marshal.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Notes of issue in all cases, stating the nature of the appeal, must be filed on or before the 24th inst., for the General Term Calendar, to be called on the 1st Monday of October next.

Dated Sept. 12, 1870.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

1,000 U. S. 6s, C. '74, [illegible]	100	100 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c.	95¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 N.	110⅛	200 do.	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	110¼	200 do.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	[illegible]	100 Erie R.	[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	110¾	200 Reading R.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	1,000 do.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	[illegible]	100 L.S.& M.So.R.b.c.	[illegible]
2,000 N. C. 6s, Old Bds.	[illegible]	40 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
5,000 N. C. 6s, N.	[illegible]	200 C. & N. W. Pref.	[illegible]
2,000 M. & E. 1st M.	101	5 Panama R.	[illegible]
2,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv't.	[illegible]	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
5 Continental Bank	[illegible]	200 M. & St. P. R. Pref.	[illegible]
5 Hanover Bank	105	20 P., Ft.W.& C. Guar.	94½
5 Del.& H. Canal Co.	113	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	41¼	200 Del., L. & W. R.	[illegible]
400 do.	41¼	10 N. Y. & N. H. R.	150½
500 do. b. c.	41¼	200 H. & St. Jo. R.	[illegible]
		100 St.L. & I.M.R. b.c.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	[illegible]	200 Georgia St. 7s	[illegible]
250 do. Small	111¼	1,000 N. C. 6s, Old Bd.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	[illegible]	1,000 S. C. St. 6s, New, Jan. & July	[illegible]
5,000 do.	112¾	1,000 Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv'le Bs.	104½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '64	110¼	3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	111¼	3,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.	110¾	100 W. Union Tel.	[illegible]
500 do. Small	110	100 Tol., W. & West.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	110¼		
1,000 do.	[illegible]		
[illegible] do. Small	[illegible]		

1,700 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	106⅛	300 Reading R.	[illegible]
28,000 do.	106⅛	40 do.	[illegible]
500 do. Small	105⅞	100 L. S. & M. So. R.	92⅝
5,000 do.	106⅛	200 do.	92⅝
68,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	106⅛	105 Col., C.C.& I.R. b.c.	80

MONDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

The week opens with much dullness in all the Wall-street markets. The Gold Room moves sluggishly at 113⅛ @ [illegible] ₱ cent, and the foreign Exchanges are quiet at 110⅛ ₱ cent, short sight, and 109¼ ₱ cent for 60 days London. The trade demand for Bills is comparatively moderate, although there is a heavy business going on in the way of selling foreign Goods, which will have to be covered by large remittances later in the season. The Public Funds are inclined to firm prices today on a light offering of 5-20s and other Bonds. There is not much doing in foreign orders in 5-20s either way. If anything the course of business is from New-York to London. The Cable telegrams today, while reporting full prices for Consols and 5-20s, refer to a state of suspense on the Stock Exchange, awaiting definite news from the armies and reported peace movements on the Continent.

The offerings of Money at 5@6 ₱ cent continue quite free, on demand loan, to the Brokers, especially from private lenders. As a rule, the Banks are not rich, and generally charge 6 ₱ cent. on call, and 7 ₱ cent. on discounted paper. The return of averages for the last week is not yet fully explained as to the unexpected small gain in specie, where a considerable loss was looked for; but, on the other hand, it is believed that the Greenback average was a rising one, and that more Notes were held at the close of the week than are shown on the average. As remarked in our weekly review this morning, there is a demand for money to carry over some of the new Railway undertakings until peace is restored in Europe, and also on the hypothecation of Southern State Bonds, and liberal rates are paid by the borrowers where the security is approved by the lender. The difficulty encountered in occasional instances is that the undertakings referred to are not well known to this market, and have, as yet, no standing at the Stock Exchange. In regard to Southern State Bonds, we remark that the changes, either actual or apprehended, in the political status of the States, are thought of by buyers of and Money-lenders upon these Bonds, in connection with their future credit and recognition. These changes have not been suspicious in Tennessee or North Carolina. How the case may be in South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, the present Fall elections may determine. In South Carolina, the present Republican administration are quite confident of re-election.

The official Board lists of sales reflect the extreme dullness in the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange. The prices for New-York Central, Reading and the Western Stocks, up to 3 o'clock, were quite up to the sales of Saturday. After the late Board, the following quotations were made as compared to Saturday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London at Sight	110⅛	110⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅞	95⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92⅛	92
Reading Railroad	96⅞	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113⅝
North-western Common	83⅛	83⅛
North-western Preferred	88⅛	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅝	80⅝
St. Paul Common	59⅝	59⅝
Lake Shore	92⅞	92¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	34⅝
New-Jersey Central	104	104⅞
Toledo and Wabash	58⅝	58⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

Gold receipts	$739,550 07
Gold payments	182,023 [illegible]
Gold balance	82,430,224 [illegible]
Currency receipts	1,263,536 10
Currency payments	709,539 [illegible]
Currency balance	11,024,037 [illegible]
Customs	370,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon, 1867	110⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	111⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	110⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	112⅛	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	111⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	111⅛	6s currency	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. c.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60⅛	Kentucky 6s	[illegible]
Va. 6s, ex. c.	[illegible]	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, reg. old	50	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s, old	[illegible]	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. F. A. '66	[illegible]	Ind. 5 ₱ c.	100
N. Car. 6s, new	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
N. Car. F. A. n. bds.	23⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78	100
N. Car. F. A. ...	[illegible]	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78	100
S. Car. 6s	80	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., W. L.	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds.	67⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107⅛
Mo. 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. Cou. B. L.	107⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	90	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	107
La. 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107
La. 6s, Levee bds.	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
Cal. 7s, large bds.	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
Conn. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	107
Alabama 5s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	107
Alabama 8s, R. bds.	92⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	100
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	70	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '87	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Equip.	77
N. Y. Central 6s, '75	[illegible]	T., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	[illegible]
N.Y.Cen. 7s, conv., '76	[illegible]	Great West. 1st, '88	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Great West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	91	Great West. 2d, '93	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	[illegible]	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	[illegible]	Galena & Chi. ext'd.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79	Galena & Chi. 2d.	[illegible]
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	102	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	102	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. new bonds	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
M.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Central Pacific Bonds	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton S. F.	102
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Chi. & Alton Income	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. M. Pf.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. M. Inc.	75	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	104
Chi. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
H. & St. Jos. L. Gts.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
H. & St. Jos. Conv.	104⅛	Mil. & St. P. I & M.	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bonds	95	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	93	Tol., P. & War., W.D.	79
Tol. & W. 1st extd	[illegible]	Bos., H. & Erie Guar.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 2d	86		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Continental	[illegible]
Manhattan	145	Importers' & Traders'	153
Merchants'	115	Park	150
Mechanics'	133	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
Union	124	Central National	105
America	145	Fourth National	105
City	210	Ninth National	110
Phenix	100	Tenth National	105
Tradesmen's	151	Oriental	150
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Bkrs & Brokers' Ass.	101
National	118½	Del. & Hudson Canal	113
Merch'ts' Exchange	100	Maryland Coal Co.	12
Seventh Ward	110½	Canton Co., Baltimore	61
Commerce	123	Western Union Tel.	34¾
Broadway	250	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
American Exchange	112	Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Chatham	167	Adams Express	65
Hanover	105	Wells-Fargo Express	37
Irving	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip	[illegible]
Citizens'	120	American Express	40
People's	145	United States Ex.	43
East River	108	Merchants' Union Ex.	13
Market	120	Pacific Mail	41½
Nassau	120		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅛	101⅛
City 6s, New	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	115	115⅛
Pennsylvania Central	59⅛	59⅛
Reading	48⅛	48⅛
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	37⅛	38
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	44	44⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The *Evening Post* thus refers to a large failure in Boston, not wholly unexpected from the old embarrassments of the concern which they were barely able to tide over a year or two ago:

"The suspension of the dry goods commission house of Francis Skinner & Co., of Boston and New-York, was first known on the Street here today. The liabilities are given at four to five millions, and the principal creditors, to the extent of $2,700,000, are the following New-England manufacturing companies: The Pepperell, Laconia, Androscoggin, Naumkeag and Bates. These Companies are good, and the loss which falls on them will be covered, and in some cases more than covered, by their surplus. About one year ago, the firm stopped selling the goods of these companies, but have never been able to liquidate the balances due on previous sales, although the expectation that they would be able so to do was entertained until within a few days, when their inability was made known. About six months ago the house was, according to report, in trouble, and in the hope of bridging over their difficulties, received at that time the assistance of the Boston banks. The losses by the suspension fall almost entirely on New-England, the paper of the firm not having been offered in this market for the past six months. The last lot that was negotiated here was duly paid. It is now said that the house will pay fifty cents on the dollar. The announcement has been without noticeable effect on this market."

Receipts of the North Missouri Railroad:

First week of September, 1870	$77,300
First week of September, 1869	63,180
Increase	$14,400

Earnings of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway:

First week of September, 1870	$180,327
First week of September, 1869	132,511
Increase	$48,116

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s,

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, AND ALL ITS BRANCHES.

☞ THE EARNINGS OF THE MAIN LINE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (which includes the Western Pacific Railroad) since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$413,104 41
February	394,176 47
March	480,322 31
April	582,779 09
May	768,719 77
June	722,374 46
July	765,090 64
August	806,049 00

The total amount of its First Mortgage Bonds is $25,620,000, which includes the $2,735,000 issued on the Western Pacific. The cash value of its property is OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS; its capital stock is one hundred millions, and none to be had less than par; its princely earnings, in its first year—its economical and careful management—its entire freedom from floating debt—its sinking fund out of its surplus earnings, which will be invested in its own bonds—the fact that it is a finished road and fully equipped, all combine to make its bonds fully equal in intrinsic value to the bonds of the Government itself. We do not hesitate to recommend our most intimate friends to fund their 5-20s and other governments into these bonds, and thus capitalize the difference of twenty to twenty-two per cent., thereby increasing their income from four and a half to SEVEN PER CENT., and we firmly believe the time is not far distant when these bonds will be scarce at par and above.

The Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the same as Government Bonds; the market price, today, is 89⅛ to 89¾; they are all 1,000s, interest six per cent., January and July, principal and interest both payable in United States gold coin, dollar for dollar, in the City of New-York. FISK & HATCH.

We receive deposits and allow interest thereon, make collections, and do a general banking business.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	11	Molasses, bbls.	30
Beeswax, pkgs.	14	Spirits Turp., bbls.	122
Cotton, bales	2,461	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	74	Rosin, bbls.	1,816
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	210	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	26,521	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	86,700	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	110
Rye, bushels	1,200	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	1,000
Beans, bushels	126	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	138	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	146	Oil-cake, pkgs.	396
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Sugar, hhds.	[illegible]
Hides, bdls.	365	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Lead, pigs	3,910	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	7,474	Moss, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Gothe*, for Cork—25,416 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner *Esko*, for Gibraltar—300 bbls. Petroleum, 3,749 cases Petroleum, 300 cases Naphtha.

ASHES—Pots have been selling in lots at $6 75 @ $6 75. Pearls have been very quiet at $[illegible] 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet for all kinds; prices have not varied essentially. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 73,700 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 76,900 bags. We quote: Java at 18c.@20c., Maracaibo at 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 18c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@ 9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quite dull since our last. The offerings have been moderate. Prices show no change of moment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,351 bales for early delivery, (of which 230 bales were to arrive,) including 600 bales to spinners, 488 bales to shippers, and 152 bales to speculators. Also 1,700 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for September, 18⅝c.; 500 bales, do., 17⅞c.@18c.; 600 bales, do., for October, 18¼c.@17c.; 200 bales do., for December, 16¾c.@ 16⅞c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	22	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	2,490
Receipts last week	7,041
Receipts the preceding week	7,535
Receipts since Sept. 1	12,401
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	787,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,160
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	3,836
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	438,043
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,688,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,579
Estimated stock here	9,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour have been quoted a shade firmer, on lighter offerings and a more moderate demand. The medium and better grades have attracted but little attention at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 40@$4 90; inferior to very good extra State at $[illegible]@$5 30; very good to choice do., $5 30@$5 60; poor to good shipping Extra Western, at $5@$5 30; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 [illegible]@$5 40 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 70@$4 40
Sour Flour	4 00@ 4 80
Superfine State and Western	4 45@ 4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 30
Extra City, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 85@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 45@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 30
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 30@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 30@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been very quiet at about previous figures. Sales reported since our last of 150 bbls., in lots, at about $4 85@$6 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6@$9 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive at $4 15@$5 65 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy, at $4 50@$5 10 for Yellow and White Western, $4 75@$4 90 for Jersey, $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine, $5 20 for Caloric, and $5 15@$5 35 for Southern, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 85@$6 00
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 10@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 5 65
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 35
Corn-meal, puncheon	[illegible]

GRAIN—There has been a moderate movement in Wheat at rather stronger, though not quotably higher prices for desirable lots. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has not been in much request, and the dealings have shown but little buoyancy, the range having been from $1 21@$1 25 for poor to fair, $1 27@$1 30 for good to prime, and $1 32 for very choice, chiefly at $1 27@$1 30 ₱ bushel. No. 1 Spring has been more freely dealt in, mainly on the basis of $1 15@$1 18 for fair ordinary to new and old sailing vessel, ₱ bushel. No. 2 Spring has been rather more sought after at from $1 05@$1 09 for steamer grades, $1 10 for ordinary old sailing vessel to $1 12@$1 14 for prime to choice new do., ₱ bushel. Some lots of Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Mixed have been sold at $1 14@ $1 15 ₱ bushel. There has not been much call for the poorer grades of Spring, and rates have been unsettled. White has been in light demand, but quoted steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 35@ $1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 21@$1 32, the latter rate for choice; No. 1 Spring at $1 15@$1 18 for fair Ordinary; No. 2 Spring at $1 05@$1 14 for soft and warm to very choice Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 03@$1 05 for soft to good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at 95c.@$1 01; Rejected and Mixed Spring at 95c.@98c.; Amber State at $1 30@$1 32; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 32; White Southern at $1 40@ $1 45, ₱ bushel. A lot of 5,000 bushels new No. 1 Minnesota Wheat arrived here on Saturday. It was the first lot forwarded by the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad. It left St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27, and Duluth Aug. 29, and arrived at Jersey City on Sept. 10. It was shipped by Messrs. J. C. [illegible] & Co., and consigned to Messrs. J. M. Fiske & Co. The nominal asking price is $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active demand at a further advance in prices, closing strong and buoyant. The business has been mainly in sound Mixed Western, at 82c.@83c., closing at 83c. afloat and 83c. in store. White has been dull and heavy. Yellow has been in rather more request at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,000 bushels at 79c.@83c., for poor to choice, mixed New Western, closing at about 83c. for good loads; 87c.@91c. for Yellow Western and State; 93c.@95c. chiefly 95c., for White do., and 79c.@79c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in limited request, on the basis of 85c.@ 90c. for fair ordinary to prime new Western, ₱ bushel; sales 1,800 bushels. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt rules very quiet, including Canada West at about $1 20@$1 30, and State at $1 15@$1 25, ₱ bushel. Oats has been in pretty brisk demand at decidedly firmer prices. The business has been mainly in Mixed and White Ohio at 52c.@53c. and 54c.@55c., respectively; sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 47c.@55c. (nominally) for Old Mixed Western; 47c.@ 55c., as the extremes, for very inferior to choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, include 25,416 bushels Wheat for Cork.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at about previous prices; 100 bales bagging were sold at 20½c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate supply and demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping and $1@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 80c.@ $1 10, as extremes, for Rye and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at from 20c.@35c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 5c.@8c. for old growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 146 bales.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate request, including *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 24c.@ 24½c.; Buenos Ayres, 18@22 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Montevideo 20@23 lbs., 23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21½c.@23c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c.; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 17c.@ 18c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Vera Cruz, 18@ 20 lbs., 19½c.@20c.; Tampico, 22@25 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@18c.; Bogota, 19@21 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 18@18c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12½c.@14c.; Port au Plata, 10@12 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17½c.@18½c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@25 lbs., 20@21c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18@19c.; Southern, 18@22 lbs., 16@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 18c.; Maranham, 22@24 lbs., 12@12½c.; Pernambuco, 23@25 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 20@22 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 20@25 lbs., 12c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@25 lbs., 12@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.@ 12½c.; Rio Grande, 40@60 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 25@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold as they run; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@90 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Dry Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 20@23 lbs., 25c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 18@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 18@ 20 lbs., 28c.@27c.; Gambia and Bissau, 18@24 lbs., 26c.@ 28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@ 21c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½c.@11½c., 12½c.@17½c.; Calcutta, Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@23 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 20@27 lbs., 13c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and held firmly, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@ 30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 30c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 38c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 38c.@ 37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@33c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been neglected and nominal in price. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico from 37c.@55c.; New Crop Cuba, 30c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@27c.	23c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	[illegible]
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@91.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet, but held firmly, on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; 600 bbls. Pale were purchased at $4@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been more active, but weak in price; sales 1,000 bbls. Wilmington at $2 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but steady, at 40c. for merchantable, and 41c. for New-York pkgs., ₱ gallon; sales 120 bbls., in lots. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $2 50; Rosin, $1 85@$7 00 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 50@$2 75; Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been limited; prices show no important change. Sales, 100 bbls. Menhaden at 43c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quiet and heavy, at 13c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,200 bbls., for early delivery. Shipping Crude has been dull and nominal at about 17c.@17½c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, Crude has been very lightly dealt in, since our last, on the basis of $3 15 on the Upper, and $3 20@$3 30 on the Lower Road, ₱ bbl., showing a weaker market. Refined Oil has been depressed and cheaper, on freer offerings for most deliveries. The demand has been less confident. Sales have been reported here of 2,300 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 25½c.; a cargo of do. for September, reported at 25½c., which was deemed an exceptionally low rate; 500 bbls. do. for October, at 26c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 300 bbls. Standard White, deliverable Sept. 20, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. Sept. 12 and 20, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. Sept. 25, at 25½c., and 1,500 bbls. do. remainder of September, at 25¼c. ₱ gallon. The exports at Philadelphia included 1,000 bbls. Crude, and 3,000 bbls. Refined. The export clearances hence included 300 bbls. and 3,749 cases Refined for Gibraltar. And from Philadelphia 210,507 gallons for Antwerp; 21,000 gallons for Gibraltar; 105,152 gallons for Leghorn; and 40,585 gallons for Cork and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand, within a range from 31½c.@32½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in light request at 10½c.@10⅞c. in shipping order, 10c.@10½c. in casks, and 9½c.@9¾c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances include 300 cases Naphtha for Gibraltar.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger, but the trade has been light and wholly in a jobbing way at the improved figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $27 for Western Mess; $25 50@$26 75 for Prime and Extra Prime; $27 50@$28 for Prime Mess; $28 25@$29 50 for City Mess, and $27 50@$27 75 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in light request at former rates. Sales have been reported at equal to 50 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@16½c. for Pickled and Smoked Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in rather better demand at about 16c.@16½c., chiefly 16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Sales 250 pkgs. Lard has been quoted firmer on limited offerings, and has been rather more sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for City, and 15¾c.@16c. for fair to prime Western Steam, mainly at 16c. for prime, ₱ lb. Also, 1,000 tcs., prime Steam for forward delivery, including seller September, December and January, on private terms. Beef has been very dull at old rates. Sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been neglected and nominal at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at $25@$30 for low-cured, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in light demand, at about previous figures, including State and Pennsylvania inferior to fancy, at 24c.@40c., and Western inferior to fancy, at 18c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 830 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet at from 4c.@14c. as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 3,085 boxes.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been firm and in demand; 3,500 bags have been sold at Boston at $2 22½, gold, ₱ bushel. Other kinds have been quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand and stronger in price. Sales, 1,450 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9½c.@11½c., and 1,387 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@ 10½c. ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning, was 61,344 hhds., 119,034 boxes and 305,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@ 10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request at 11½c.@13½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@ 9½c. for ordinary to prime; 31,500 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@13c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in moderate demand at a shade firmer rates. Sales, 300 bbls., in wood and iron-bound packages, at 88c.@90c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 730 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet in all lines, today. Rates have not varied remarkably, though shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool, there were taken 18,500 bushels Wheat at 6d., by sail, and 6¾d., by steamer, ₱ bushel; 300 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ₱ lb., and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 2,300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d., by sail, and 3s. by steamer, ₱ bbl.; 22,800 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 9½d. ₱ bushel, and 4,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, or the Continent, a Norwegian ship, with 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s., and if to Stettin, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Stettin, a British bark, with 3,750 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Montevideo, a North German brig, now at Boston, with about 200,000 feet of Lumber, from Savannah, at $22 50 ₱ thousand feet, and 5 ₱ cent.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Monday, Sept. 12, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 200 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—There is no change to note in the market for Butter. Receipts continue light, and with the increased wants of the market are insufficient. Extra Fancy Tubs and Firkins still bring in a retail way, 40c. for selections, but our quotations are steady and unchanged. It is understood that large blocks of Butter, that have been collected and held speculatively in the country, are now moving for a market, and it only needs a fair ordinary supply to demonstrate the strength or weakness of the New-York market.

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	30@33
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	33@34
State half-firkin tubs extra, ₱ lb.	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	34@36
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	30@34
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	38@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
Western Reserve, firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	27@30
Chicago and North-west, firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	27@30
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	25@29
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	23@25
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	22@25
Common, White Western and State, ₱ lb.	20@22

CHEESE—The receipts of Cheese continued very heavy up to Saturday last, and considerable quantities will be carried over into the present week's trade, but the weather is not sufficiently cool to render prompt sale on arrival unnecessary, and slaughtering stock through fear of its being too weather is anticipated for this season. The export of Cheese for the week ending Saturday is over 28,000 boxes. The demand for local wants and coastwise trade is improving, and the entire market may be considered steady at our quotations. We note that some Extra Factories of August-made stock have been sold at 14½c., which are exceptional. Our quotations are unchanged.

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	13½@14
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12½
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8 @10
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	4 @ 8
State Factories, Dairies, ₱ lb.	12 @13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	6 @10

POULTRY AND GAME—The trade in Poultry is only fair, but in absence of any material stock prices are steady and a trifle firmer.

LIVE POULTRY.

Ducks, State and Western, ₱ pair	$ 75@ 88
Geese, State and Western, ₱ pair	1 50@ 2 00
Turkeys, State and Western, ₱ lb.	21@ 23
Fowls, State and Western, ₱ lb.	17@ 18
Spring Chickens, ₱ lb.	21@ 23
Woodcock, ₱ pair	1 13@ 1 25
Grouse, ₱ pair	87@ 1 00

EGGS—The cooler weather brings with it a better demand, and, with light arrivals, prices are higher.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ₱ dozen	29@30
Western, loss off, ₱ dozen	28
Canada, loss off, ₱ dozen	28

BEANS AND PEAS—Small lots of Beans for local use is the extent of wants.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ₱ bushel	$2 50@2 60
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 25
Beans, Medium, prime, ₱ bushel	1 90@ 1 95
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₱ bushel	1 20@ 1 80
Beans, Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	2 10@ 2 20
Beans, Assorted, common, ₱ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ₱ bushel	1 20@ 1 30

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are selling fairly, with a good stock of the better qualities on the market. Other vegetables are growing scarcer, but have not advanced.

Potatoes, Early Rose, ₱ bbl.	$2 00@2 25
Potatoes, Monitor, ₱ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Potatoes, Jackson, White, ₱ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Potatoes, Dyright, ₱ bbl.	2 00@ 2 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl.	2 00@ 3 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	5 00@10 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	50@ 75
Turnips, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 25
Green Corn, ₱ 100	1 00@ 1 50

FRUITS—Apples are too plenty to bring anything like a paying price for stock that cannot be held. Grapes are abundant and almost unsalable even at the ruling low prices. Pears are scarcer and higher. Peaches are not plenty, but larger receipts are looked for during the week.

Peaches, Delaware, ₱ crate	$2 00@3 50
Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket	1 50@ 2 25
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	1 00@ 1 50
Peaches, Fancy, ₱ basket	1 00@ 2 50
Grapes, Concord, ₱ lb.	5@ 6
Grapes, Hartford, ₱ lb.	4@ 5
Grapes, Delaware, ₱ lb.	8@ 10
Apples, Good Sour, ₱ bbl.	2 25@ 2 50
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50
Plums, Fancy, ₱ bushel	4 00@ 5 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl.	7 50@12 00
Pears, Duchess, ₱ bbl.	7 00@ 9 00
Pears, Seckle, ₱ bbl.	8 00@ 9 00
Pears, Cooking, ₱ bbl.	5 00@ 6 00
Musk-melons, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 2 00
Water-melons, ₱ 100	5 00@25 00

DRIED FRUITS—There is little doing in Apples. Peaches are entirely nominal. Blackberries are speculatively higher.

Apples, State, good to prime, ₱ lb.	5½@ 6½
Apples, Western, good to prime, ₱ lb.	5 @ 6
Apples, Southern, new, ₱ lb.	5 @ 6
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ₱ lb.	15 @17
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ₱ lb.	6½@ 6½
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₱ lb.	4 @ 6
Blackberries, ₱ lb.	11 @12
Raspberries, ₱ lb.	24 @26
Cherries, new, ₱ lb.	21 @22
Plums, ₱ lb.	18 @20

SUNDRIES—Broom-corn is very quiet, with a fair supply of new arriving; Seeds are dull.

Rough Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	$2 25@2 35
Timothy-seed, ₱ bushel	5 25@ 5 50
Beeswax, ₱ lb.	32@ 34
Broom-corn, Red, ₱ lb.	5@ 7
Broom-corn, Green, ₱ lb.	8@ 9
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₱ lb.	10@ 11
Clover-seed, prime, ₱ lb.	14@ 14½
Vinegar, pure, ₱ gallon	20@ 25
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ₱ lb.	85@ 90
Ginseng, Southern, ₱ lb.	70@ 75
Ginseng, Western, ₱ lb.	60@ 65

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 12, 1870.

There is no perceptible difference in the trade in Live Stock as it stood on this forenoon, and with the state of trade during the past three weeks. Prices fluctuate as the grades of horned Cattle arrive more or less in good order for the butcher. Large droves of poor Texan and Cherokee Cattle arrive weekly, and sell from 4½c.@12c. ₱ lb.; general weight, 5¾ cwt. Poor native Cattle, of coarse yet small breeds, also arrive largely, and sell from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb. They are suited as store Cattle, but are sold to butchers. Good Illinois and Ohio Steers sell from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., and choice Kentucky Steers from 15c. @17c. ₱ lb.; average weight 8 cwt. Milch Cows are down again this week; prices range from $45@ $90 ₱ head. Trade in Veals is small; grass Calves sell from $8@$10@$11 ₱ head, and fat Veals from 9c.@11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs are steady, and sell according to grades from 4½c.@ 6½c.; Extras, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. for Sheep, 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. The expected rise in Hogs has not taken place; they still remain at Saturday's quotation—12c.@12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. for City-dressed Hogs; light-weight Hogs are most in demand at the best prices.

SALES TODAY.

D. Barnes sold for self 23 Ohio Steers of fair quality at 15c. ₱ lb., all round, weight 7¾ cwt. Toppy & Sons sold for selves 27 Illinois Steers, common Cattle from 12½c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 125 Cherokee Steers, very common and poor, from 4½c.@ 9c. ₱ lb., weight 4¼ cwt. Church & Bliss sold for selves 30 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 14c. @15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 190 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, for same 41 Texans, good for Texas, 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Sheck & Co. sold for N. Morris 131 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, for same 61 Texan Steers fair for Texas, 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. J. H. Williams sold for self 18 head of Missouri and Ohio Steers, a mixed lot, from 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6½@7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 50 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight all round 6¾ cwt. Herrick & Dimock sold for selves 128 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 12, 1870, 2,944 head of horned Cattle, 3,608 Sheep and Lambs, 28 Veals, 33 Horses—arrived in 270 cars. One hundred and five cars of Live Stock arrived yesterday at One Hundredth-street Market, part sold yesterday and the remainder today, range of prices 10c.@17c. ₱ lb. The Alexander Cattle took the top price.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

Kane & Hauver sold 240 Sheep and Lambs, mixed, from 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; they were thin Western stock, also sold in lots; 3 car loads of common Sheep, average weight ₱ head 75 lbs., from 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

Judd & Buckingham sold 251 Sheep, weight 14,610 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 15 Lambs, weight 600 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 214 Sheep, weight 13,550 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 90 Sheep, weight 5,020 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb. Received, on yesterday forenoon, 6 car-loads of Western Sheep, on sale today, from 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; average weight, 78 lbs. ₱ head.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARD, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales effected at above yards for week ending Sept. 12, 1870: 15 Beeves from 10c.@14½c. ₱ lb.; 1,169 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5½@7c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 7c. @9½c. ₱ lb. 25 Cows and Calves sold together at $45 @$80 ₱ head; Extras at $95 ₱ head; only 2 head sold. 720 Veals at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb., grass Calves at $8@$10@$11 ₱ head.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT BURGESS, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1870, in this Court.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This is to give notice, that, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Robert Burgess, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. Dated Sept. 12, 1870. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HEARTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Heartt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1870.

T. STEWART BROWN, Assignee,
se20-law3wTu* No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, [illegible] with the author's plan of treatment [illegible] Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. [illegible] Albany, N. Y.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases. Manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK Horse, 16 hands 3 inches high, suitable for a dog-cart; makes a splendid saddle horse; is perfectly sound, and can be driven in double harness. To be seen at private stable No. 235 East 20th-st.

CARRIAGE—SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY FOR sale at a very low price; made by Lawrence. Can be seen at No. 150 East 33d-st., also apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS. Distribution of $5,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the Tribune of Monday.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
HEARTSEASE. Characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Hamilton, Lawlor, Bowers and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
A BIRD IN THE HAND, and BLACK-EYED SUSING. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Thorne, Jackson, Paraloe, Stuart Robson and Miss Lina Edwin.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
'TWIXT AX AND CROWN. Large collections of curiosities on exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum........[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum........[illegible]
Two copies, one year........[illegible]
Ten copies, one year........[illegible]
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........[illegible]
Five copies, one year........[illegible]
Ten copies, one year........[illegible]
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year........35
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The prospects of peace are brighter. From Paris and Brussels the report is received that Russia, seconded by Italy and Austria, demand an armistice, and that the Prussian Armies advancing on Paris have been ordered to halt to await results. M. THIERS has gone on a secret mission to London, Vienna and St. Petersburg. A Brussels telegram says that the dispatches from the United States expressing the hope that there might be a cessation of hostilities, the dethronement of NAPOLEON having been accomplished, created quite a sensation at Berlin, and copies were at once sent to the King by a special courier. Our Washington special explains that these dispatches are merely those sent in answer to the appeal of the new French Government for intervention to Ministers WASHBURNE, BANCROFT and MOTLEY, the tenor of which has already been given.

The Ministry publicly announced to the Parisians, yesterday, that the garrison at Toul had been furiously attacked, but had repulsed the enemy, dismounted many of their batteries, and placed ten thousand Prussians *hors du combat*. The attack was begun early in the morning of Saturday, and fighting was continued until after 9 in the evening. Verdun continues to hold out; and so also does Montmédy. The garrison of the latter splendidly repulsed the Prussians on Thursday. Meaux, twenty-five miles from Paris, has been surrounded; and Prussian forces have appeared in several villages, suburbs of Paris, to the east and north-east, one of which, Noisy-le-Grand, is only nine miles from the city. The special reports of these successes led to more activity on the Bourse yesterday, and there was more buying on speculative account than there has been for many days. It is reported that BAZAINE also has made a successful sortie from Metz.

King WILLIAM telegraphs to the Queen concerning the Laon affair. He says that the citadel exploded after the surrender, just as the Prussians were entering, and 300 men were killed, including 200 of the Mobile Guard; and he remarks, "there must have been treason." The Prussian official report of the capitulation of Sedan places the number of prisoners taken at 120,000, instead of 100,000, as previously reported. A large portion of the wounded have been removed, and all the dead in the fields about the city have been buried. It is now asserted that MCMAHON wished to retreat from Sedan to Paris, but was prevented by the orders of PALIKAO, and that he will explain his course to the public as soon as he recovers from his wounds.

It is said that the Prussian authorities surrounded the Emperor's journey to Wilhelmshohe "with exquisite delicacy of care and provision for the dignity and feelings of the prisoner;" and advices from Cassel are that he is treated there like an honored guest of Prussia than as a prisoner. The Empress was concealed in the environs of Brussels three days, while on her way to England.

Another demonstration of enthusiastic Parisians has been made before the American Legation; and yesterday Mr. WASHBURNE, being recognized on the street, was cheered by crowds which surrounded him. Demonstrations of sympathy for the new Republic continue in the northern provinces of Spain.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A popular outbreak against the Papal authority is reported in the Province of Viterbo. Arrangements for the occupation of Rome, by the Italian troops, are said to be completed. A vote of the inhabitants of the Papal Dominion is then to be taken to determine whether the Pope or the King shall be their ruler. VICTOR EMMANUEL is urged from all quarters to make Rome the capital of the kingdom....An investigation into the circumstances of the foundering of the British iron-clad *Captain* is demanded by the *Shipping Gazette*....The *Juana*, bound from Bordeaux to Havana, took fire at sea lately, and was scuttled....The vessel lately wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, was laden with tobacco....A project for laying a telegraphic cable from England to America is announced....The Duke of SALDANHA has left Lisbon for London, to assume the position of ambassador at the Court of St. James.

GENERAL.

The election in Maine yesterday showed Republican gains in many of the towns. The [illegible] of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, in many cases, voted the Democratic ticket, but there is a prospect of a good Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Panama and West India telegraphic cable was opened for public business yesterday.

A car was thrown down an embankment on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad yesterday, in consequence of the train running over a cow, and several persons were seriously injured.

The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana met at New-Orleans yesterday. About twenty colored delegates were present, and a discussion arose on the question of admitting them.

The latest advices from China represent the Chinese as very violent in their conduct at Tien-tsin, and engaged in concentrating troops at that point.

Cornell University begins its new year with an increased corps of teachers, and larger classes than ever before.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has written a letter formally accepting the nomination for Governor of the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts.

EDWARD BRADLEY, who was confined in jail in Boston awaiting trial for the murder of his wife, yesterday hung himself in his cell.

A fire occurred at Pomeroy, Ohio, on Saturday last, which destroyed a building of the value of $25,000.

Four persons were killed and one seriously injured at White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, on Friday last, by the explosion of three kegs of powder.

The California State Fair opened yesterday with favorable prospects. Gen. SHERMAN is to be present to-morrow.

The reports of the prevalence of yellow fever in New-Orleans are contradicted. It is stated that the last case was reported two weeks ago, and that there had been but five or six cases before.

WM. MCDONALD, a prominent citizen of Glen's Falls, died on Sunday last, at the age of eighty-six.

A starch-factory, at Watertown, Mass., valued at $5,000, was destroyed by fire, yesterday.

Telegraphic communication has been established between Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

The fifth-sixth anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated at Baltimore, yesterday, by the closing of public buildings, display of flags and parades in the street.

Notice has been given by the Post-office Department of a postal convention with the Empire of Brazil, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between that country and this, and fixing the rates of postage.

Census returns are now coming in at Washington at the rate of 2,500,000 names per day.

JOSEPH ARRUNDELL, a Virginia Postmaster, has been arrested to answer the charge of perjury, in taking the iron-clad oath after having voted for the ordinance of secession.

A communication was transmitted by the Mayor to the Common Council yesterday, with a copy of his proclamation redistricting the City, declaring that the United States census of this City is defective and that arrangements should be made for taking one by the municipal authorities.

The Grand Jury for the September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was sworn in yesterday. In his charge Judge BARNARD expressed a determination on the part of the authorities to suppress crime in this City.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held by the Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club last evening, at which the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. KAUFMAN, and several other gentlemen spoke. A Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club, and also a Boys in Blue Club, were organized during the evening.

Friendless France.

Why is it that the French people show so much enthusiasm at this moment in connection with America and Americans? The other day they surrounded the United States Legation and cheered for hours together. Yesterday, as the telegraph informs us this morning, Mr. WASHBURNE was recognized in the street, and instantly the crowd began to cheer. In a few minutes the crowd increased—it does not take long to bring a large assemblage together in Paris in these excited times—and the American Minister received a "most enthusiastic ovation." The explanation of this outburst of feeling is not difficult to find. When a man is plunged in very great distress, his heart overflows toward those who utter the first words of sympathy in his ears. It is the same with nations. France has gone through a bitter experience. The whole world has been against her—in quarters where she looked for kind words she heard only denunciations. Never was a nation so solitary in the midst of great disasters. At last the Government and people of the United States sent over a message of gentler meaning. The proud spirit of a defeated, but not humiliated, people at once is softened, and they send back to us their gratitude for what it has cost us very little to give them.

When it became a question of King against Republic, the sympathies of this country were pretty sure to be transferred to the side of France. Now that NAPOLEON has disappeared from the roll of monarchs, there is no more thorough representative of arbitrary Government left in Europe than the King of Prussia. He has opposed every liberal reform, and only the success of his crafty Minister's policy in strengthening the position of Prussia in Europe, has induced the independent States to cast in their lot with the King's. It is not Prussia which has won in this campaign, but United Germany; and our best hope must be to see Prussia subordinate in the future to the general Confederation. That cannot happen while an upholder of the principle of the Divine right of Kings remains paramount. Intrigues have evidently been set on foot to make King WILLIAM "Emperor" of Germany. We should prefer to see, as one result of the war, a republic established in both Germany and France. France has already freed herself from imperial rule, and now we are told that King WILLIAM stands aghast at this part of his work. He treats NAPOLEON as a reigning Sovereign. He looks upon the Provisional Government with scorn. Can it be supposed that the American people will extend to him their sympathies when he occupies a position so much at variance with their own political instincts? Germany fighting for the integrity of its soil against an Imperial army is one thing; Germany fighting at the bidding of a despot against a Republic is another. We are on the side of people struggling to be free, and, therefore, we are now once more enabled to resume our old cordial relations with France.

Our policy has been tolerably straightforward, and hereafter will bear examination. But what verdict will history pronounce on the conduct of England throughout this struggle? Between the pernicious influence of the Court, the usual blind infatuation of the London *Times* whenever a foreign question arises, and the imbecility of the Gladstone Government, England has been led into a course which will reflect eternal dishonor upon her. She has fawned upon Prussia, and only been spurned by BISMARCK in return. She has heaped all kinds of insults upon the Power with which it was to her best interests to be at peace, and covered with obloquy a ruler who, on several occasions, encountered the unpopularity of the French people in his efforts to strengthen the English alliance. "If," said Mr. BRIGHT in the House of Commons, on July 21, 1859, "there be one thing which is more distinctly marked in the policy of the Emperor of the French, since his accession to the throne of France, than another, it is his perpetual anxiety, by every means consistent with his own safety, and with the interest, as he believes, of France, to ally himself with England, and with the Foreign policy of England." What return has England made? She has seized the first convenient opportunity she found to heap indignities on the French people and their late ruler at the same time. Can anything be more disgraceful than the language which the London *Times* has systematically used toward France since the war begun? It has rendered itself the organ of Count BISMARCK, only to be treated with contempt. It has made itself the slavish mouth-piece of a Court which has always thought more of its German connections than the honor of England. What is the ancient repute of England compared with the Queen's cousins, daughters, and sons-in-law? What does England owe to the House of Hanover but revolted colonies, miserable wars, gradual degradation from a first to a third class Power, and a whole world embittered against her? If England can never have a Queen like ELIZABETH again, or a King like WILLIAM III., the flag of a Republic cannot float too soon over her royal palaces.

"The English people," wrote M. EDMOND ABOUT lately, "stimulate their cold hearts with all the generous blood our soldiers have shed upon the battle-field, and cast a thought neither toward Belgium, nor Holland, nor the Dutch colonies, nor to that rivalry of the seas which would avenge our defeat upon themselves if the fate of arms condemned us without appeal." If England's proper place in this struggle was not by the side of France—and we are not prepared to go so far as to contend that it was—at least it was her duty to have refrained from outrageously insulting a brave and noble people overtaken by sudden and vast calamities. Has France made any compact with England that she has not faithfully observed? It is easy enough to turn upon her with jibes in this hour of her misery. But the *Times*, which is foremost in doing the dirty work—was it not the first to prostrate itself in the dust before NAPOLEON after the *coup d'état*? Has it not contrived to render England detested all over Europe, and to create a feeling of animosity toward her in the United States which fifty years of British diplomacy cannot obliterate? The last mistake has been the worst of all—and bitterly England will have cause to rue it. If Lord PALMERSTON had been living, the Court and all its influence would have failed to drag England into its present degradation. But Lord PALMERSTON was the last of the English Ministers who had the courage to study the welfare of his country, rather than the decrees of a monarch whose views of foreign affairs are dictated by hereditary prejudices and German connections.

Breathing Time.

There is a partial lull in the operations of the war. The besieged cities continue their defense, with varying degrees of fortune. The provinces continue their contributions to the strength of the capital. But the march of the Germans is for the day stayed. Almost within hailing distance, they are suddenly brought to a stand, and rumor is busy with the cause. Russia and Austria, it is said, urge an armistice, and there is talk of the impression produced at Berlin by the utterances of the United States in behalf of peace. Meanwhile, M. THIERS has left Paris on a secret mission to London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and there are signs of a more hopeful spirit among the leaders of the Republic than has been observable for some days.

It is evident that statesmen are to be heard in this contest as well as soldiers. Continental Europe begins to realize its interest in the questions to be settled; and BISMARCK is not blind to probabilities which the imperious old King might not pause to consider. He is able now to say whether slaughter shall go on or cease; but when the adjustment of the terms of peace shall be reached, other Powers will be entitled to judge of the equities involved. The disgraceful selfishness which leads England to discard its obligations as a nation is happily not contagious. Russia and Austria are not disposed to be passive spectators while the national existence of France is in jeopardy, and the Prussian Minister prudently demands breathing time to consider the possible consequences of his master's policy. There are, moreover, mutterings from home which it would not be wise to ignore. The republican element which is diffused throughout Germany appreciates the inconsistency that would make war against an Emperor, and then continue war to restore that Emperor to the Tuileries;—and for domestic discontent the strategy of VON MOLTKE does not provide. Still further, the friendly warning that emanated from Washington reveals the inherent weakness of a crusade against the French Republic; and with all its strength, Prussia is not strong enough to defy the moral sense of mankind. There is a power which armies cannot annihilate, and this power it is which protests against the understood purpose to force upon the people of France a Government at variance with their will.

The halt may be brief, but it will be useful. It will help to determine where rests the responsibility of prolonging the conflict, if it is to be prolonged, and what are the inclinations of the two Powers immediately concerned. The moderation which marked the origin of the Republic will be best followed by reasonableness when the conditions of peace are to be considered. And the final vindication of Germany is dependent upon the restriction of the purposes of the war within the original limits, and the enforcement of conditions which are obviously essential to the maintenance of future peace. The sagacity of BISMARCK is at this moment a better basis of reliance than the magnanimity of the King.

Gen. Woodford and the Germans.

The *Leader*, the weekly organ of Tammany Hall, betrays the nervous anxiety of the Democracy with regard to the German vote in the coming election, by printing in its last issue the following paragraph fourteen times in large capitals, on its editorial page:

"Let the voters of this City never forget, during the just-opened campaign, that STEWART L. WOODFORD, now the Republican candidate for Governor against JOHN T. HOFFMAN, by his casting vote when Lieutenant-Governor, many times prevented the amelioration of penalties against Germans for quietly opening gardens on Sunday and drinking lager-beer without disorder."

Our German fellow-citizens must feel highly complimented at the respect which Democratic newspapers and Democratic politicians pay alike to their intelligence and to their principles. The above paragraph, which is a fair sample of the political arguments addressed to them by the Democracy, presupposes two things. *First*, that Germans have not sense or knowledge enough to distinguish between truth and fiction; and *second*, that the chief end and aim, or as the *World* puts it, "the dearest and most sacred right" of a German is to drink *lager-beer* in a garden on Sunday. Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD never did anything of the kind attributed to him, for the simple reason that neither he nor any other Lieutenant-Governor in this State ever had a casting vote in the passage of a law. On motions and resolutions relating to the order of proceedings in the Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor, in case of a tie among the members, is allowed to give the casting vote, but in no case is he allowed any voice in the passage of a bill.

What Gen. WOODFORD did do when Lieutenant-Governor, was this: A motion was made in the session of 1868 to take from a standing committee a certain bill repealing the penalties imposed many years previously on the sale of liquor on Sundays, and refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. There was a tie vote on the motion, and Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD gave the casting vote against it. The Republicans at that time had two majority in the Senate. Since then a new Senate has been elected, which has a Democratic majority of four, together with a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor for presiding officer, and a Democratic Governor to sign any bill that it chooses to pass. The new Senate has held one session, and what did it do? Were the penalties against the Sunday liquor traffic repealed? Not a bit of it. They stand now just as they stood then. A bill to repeal them was introduced last Winter, but it was found to have so little chance of passing the Senate that the party did not dare to press it to a vote. Had they done so, it would have been defeated by a large majority. It is easy for Democrats in the Legislature, when their party is in the minority, and has none of the responsibilities of legislation, to introduce all sorts of bills to catch this or that class of votes; but when they are in power, and have to acknowledge their own measures, they are not so ready to give them a place on the statute book. One thing the Republican Party has not done; it has not given pledges to the Germans, when out of power, to enact certain laws which it has refused to enact when in power. What it proposes to do now on the lager-beer question is plainly stated in the platform adopted at Saratoga. It proposes to take the liquor question out of the Legislature, and put it in the hands of the people of each county, where it belongs. This is the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is, or ought to be, a Democratic doctrine. The Germans are perfectly satisfied with this disposition of the matter, and on this, as on other questions, heartily indorse the platform adopted at Saratoga. The Democracy see this, and in it they see their own defeat in the coming election. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

The Republican "Split" in Missouri.

We see, with regret, a disposition in some quarters to assail with much bitterness the promoters of the second Republican ticket in Missouri, and to denounce the nominations as in the interest of the Democracy. The *Tribune*, in its anxiety to serve Gov. MCCLURG as an ultra protectionist, began the attack, and politicians and editors who are of its way of thinking in tariff matters are following its example. Mr. GRATZ BROWN is held up to opprobrium as an enemy in disguise, and the movement of which he is the chosen leader is represented as part of a deep-laid plot to break down the Republican Party.

From this version of the case it might be inferred that between the positions occupied by MCCLURG and BROWN, respectively, there is some wide and general difference, and that the ticket headed by BROWN is an indication of hostility to established Republican policy. The truth is, however, that except in regard to a single question, the two platforms are identical; and upon the exceptional question, which relates to disfranchisement and disabilities generally, the Brown position harmonizes with the national platform, while the McClurg position is in spirit and effect at variance with it. We have already shown that the resolution relating to the tariff and taxation which was adopted by the Convention that nominated MCCLURG is as liberal as any rational revenue reformer could desire. It is, in fact, identical with the resolution adopted by the supporters of BROWN, who is a revenue reformer of the most decided type. The same may be said in reference to other subjects. Both sections of the party are hearty in their indorsement of the Grant Administration, in their support of reconstruction and its results, and in their determination to perpetuate Republican supremacy. In these respects there is nothing in either platform to which the most captious critic can object.

The sole point of divergence is the question of disfranchisement, which is local in its character, and is impregnated with all the acrimony of a local quarrel. The circumstances of the State render this the distinctive issue of the canvass. A multitude of its citizens are denied the political privileges of citizenship, not as a penalty of convicted crime, but as a consequence of the strife to which Missouri, in common with other border States, was exposed during the war. Of the expediency of divesting large numbers of political power, so long as the exercise of this power impaired, or seemed likely to impair, loyal authority, it is not necessary now to speak. The wisdom of continuing the disabilities is the question to be considered. Tennessee, for a time sternly proscriptive, discarded proscription when it elected SENTER,—the seemingly implacable BROWNLOW identifying himself with the change with a warmth that sufficiently indicated the current of Republican sympathy. It was confessed that any possible good to be expected from disabilities was more than counterbalanced by the irritation, the heartburnings, the sense of injustice and wrong, which disabilities entailed. All these evils are in full play in Missouri, some of whose most substantial citizens are denied participation in its affairs. There can be no sudden re-enfranchisement because of constitutional obstacles, but inevitable delay only makes more necessary the formation of some definite policy upon the subject. The McClurg Republicans leave it open: their views, and the views of their candidate, however, are known to be favorable to the continuance of disfranchisement. On the other hand, the Brown Republicans favor the removal of all disabilities at the earliest possible period. They deprecate the existing condition of things as a fertile source of hate, and urge a liberal course as essential to the welfare of the State and as conducive to the prosperity of the party.

It is apparent, then, that, however much the division in the party is to be deplored, there is nothing in the circumstances connected with it which warrants imputations upon the good faith, or the fidelity to the Republican organization of GRATZ BROWN and the Republicans associated with him in the enfranchising movement. The services rendered by Mr. BROWN to the Republican cause in Missouri have been too conspicuous and efficient to be forgotten; and among those associated with him are several tried and influential leaders of the party. He stands side by side with Republicans so staunch and true as Gov. FLETCHER and Senator CARL SCHURZ; and the fact should put to shame the authors of the attempt to heap odium upon the promoters of the second ticket. Indeed, the proposal to remove disabilities in Missouri is simply the carrying out, locally, of the general proposition which the Convention that nominated GRANT adopted at the instance of CARL SCHURZ; and it is in strict harmony with the policy recommended by several of the Southern States, and espoused by prominent men in Congress. The "regularity" of the McClurg Convention prevents controversy as to its relation to the party, but we cannot ignore the fact that its distinctive point of difference with the Brown platform also separates it from the policy proclaimed at Chicago in 1868, and from the whole tendency of Republican opinion in other States.

The "split" in Missouri cannot be healed while this campaign goes on. The McClurg and the Brown sections of the party will fight the question of enfranchisement to the end. It should be possible, however, so to conduct the canvass that no lasting causes of severance shall be created. This question settled, the only obstacle to party unity will be removed, and they will incur grave responsibility who introduce needless pretexts for quarrel, and intensify angry differences by impugning the integrity of candidates on either ticket.

The French Republican Platform.

We have repeatedly referred to the disposition which has been shown, even by the Press of this country, to disparage the present Republican leaders of France. Even when avowed opposition has been avoided, there has been displayed a desire to "damn them with faint praise," which is equally remote from the generosity they are entitled to expect here, as from a due perception of the actual merits and capabilities of the men in question. The Empire, it cannot be too steadily borne in mind, was no school for statesmanship. A personal ruler must be CÆSAR or nothing, and must, by the very necessity of having no rival near the throne, be served by second-rate men. A Government so conducted lowers the whole tone of political debate, and forces opponents to use invective instead of argument, from the sheer impossibility of controlling the affairs of the State through an administration whose accountability is only nominal. Partly, therefore, from the absence of any real power in the representatives of the nation, and partly from their incorruptible Republicanism, the great majority of the present rulers of France are almost untried in the practical problems of modern politics. The one prevented them from developing any constructive talent in opposition, just as the other withheld them from any opportunity of doing so officially. Those who have previously acquired experience in the parliamentary struggles under LOUIS PHILIPPE, and during the brief existence of the last Republic, find, equally with their younger compeers, a new sphere of administrative effort, and a new range of political difficulties.

We lately adverted to the economic principles of M. JULES SIMON, as an evidence of the ability which existed in the new Government. The latest Parisian files furnish a manifesto published by the provisional Minister of the Interior, M. GAMBETTA, which is equally suggestive with that of his colleague, and is equally valuable as an evidence of a statesman-like grasp of the existing political necessities of France. The document, which is in the form of a letter to the *Progrès de Lyon*, sets out with a declaration of continued adhesion to the "programme at once Republican and Conservative," which he adopted at the elections of 1869. M. GAMBETTA candidly recognizes the fact that democracy has its abuses as well as absolutism. While justly condemning Cæsarism as "the most ruinous and bankrupt of political transactions," and announcing that the doctrine of the Divine right has been finally abolished, he characterizes Jacobinism as "a ridiculous and diseased parody." A political order based upon universal suffrage, which shall control foreign policy as well as internal affairs, and whose embodiment shall be found in republican institutions respecting equally the rights of the workman and the "sacred rights of property,"—such is the ideal which M. GAMBETTA, in opposition, proposed to realize, and which, in office, he is now engaged in working out. He is not unmindful either of difficulties or dangers. He shows that the fears of one class must be allayed, and the distrust of others abolished. All must be brought to entertain a love for democracy. The proletariat must confide in the class above them. He discerns in the war a great cohesive influence by the necessity it imposes of the same communion of sacrifice, of self-denial, and of heroism. For the moment, his motto is "everything for our native land and liberty," and afterward comes the task of proving that "the Republic is henceforth the sole condition of the internal safety of France, and of the equilibrium of Europe." In this task, the chiefs of the French Republic have the sympathies of every true friend of freedom, and the enunciation of a political creed at once so conciliatory, progressive, and peaceful, is another proof of how little the world has to fear from the latest triumph of European democracy.

To justify the Mayor's proposition to test experimentally the accuracy of the recent census by instituting a fresh census through the instrumentality of the Police, it is not necessary to attribute partisan motives to those whose negligence has called forth loud and very general complaints. The Mayor suggests that there is a partisan purpose to be served in understating the population of the City; but, on the other side, it may also be said that political considerations will impair the trustworthiness of any local report upon the subject. It should be enough that the arrangements recently made by the Federal officials have not commanded the confidence of our citizens. There has been gross negligence or gross incompetency somewhere. Every man we meet testifies from personal knowledge as to the inaccuracy of the returns. Hundreds of cases are known in which the papers, after having been left, were not again collected; and yet more numerous are the cases in which no effort whatever was made to obtain information. This is not the way to make a census.

The continued and successful holding out of Metz, Strasbourg and Toul is almost as remarkable as the thorough collapse which the French Armies have suffered in the field. In 1792 the siege of Thionville occupied the Prussians for two months, and was abandoned after all. CARNOT wrote, for the first revolutionary epoch, a book on the defense of fortified places, in which he laid it down as a first principle that "every soldier charged with the defense of a fortress should resolve to perish rather than surrender." Degenerate as the Frenchmen of today may in some respects be, when compared with their grandfathers, they have evidently not forgotten this maxim.

"This fearfully, constantly-increasing and ever-to-be-regretted era of crime," as Judge BARNARD calls it, deserves all the adjectives that can be heaped upon it, from the Bench or elsewhere. It is questionable, however, if the Judge's analysis of its causes was quite as copious as his description of it. Unlike *Falstaff*, he does not appear to consider the breed of scoundrels as "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace." On the contrary, it is, according to Judge BARNARD, a long war that has given the present generation its superabundance of vagabonds. Without attempting to decide where authorities conflict, we would suggest that slow-footed justice has had something to do with the phenomenon. Now that some disposition is manifest to make punishment swift and certain on the heels of crime, we may escape the dreadful necessity apprehended by Judge BARNARD of requiring a generation to weed out our surplus of rascality.

The position assumed by our Government, with reference to the European belligerents, is, as defined by the latest explanations, in perfect harmony with the foreign policy indicated by the founders of this Republic, and adopted as best suited to our position in the civilized world. The danger of our intervention in European quarrels furnishing a pretext for interference in our affairs on the part of the Governments of the Old World, is one which it has been our consistent practice to avoid, and which the President's dispatch to the Prussian Government in no way incurs. In the van of the free institutions of the world, we should be untrue to the obligations which such a position entails, did we not show our readiness to negotiate on behalf of justice and humanity. Since our Government only tenders its good offices subject to the joint invitation of the contending Powers, and declines to afford the slightest color to a charge of European alliance, the most hypercritical will scarcely find cause for nothing but satisfaction with the course pursued.

Our Irish fellow-citizens have selected the proper time for giving expression to their ancient and long-standing sympathy with their brother Celts of France. Now that there is no need to discriminate between the dynasty of NAPOLEON and the French people, every friend of Republican institutions may, without misgiving, swell the current of sympathy that every day sets more powerfully toward the new Democratic régime in France. The copious eloquence of last evening probably enabled the meeting to dispense with the aid of music in adding to their enthusiasm, and the abrupt exit of the musicians may thus have been unnoticed. But one is tempted to wonder whether the unsuspecting Teutons, whose patriotism revolted against the *Marseillaise*, were beguiled into the tents of the enemy, or whether they had made a compromise between principle and interest, which only failed to resist the supreme test of the revolutionary anthem.

We find in the Panama *Star & Herald* a word for the South American Republics. With the trifling exception of the Provinces around the River Platte, where assassination and rebellion are still the prevailing types of political activity, and with a reservation on the score of Venezuela, which halts somewhat in the path of progress, our contemporary assures the world that the Spanish-speaking Republics show an evident intention "to behave better for the future." While it is highly satisfactory to learn that Peru and Bolivia are getting tired of fighting, and that the former is in the full tide of railway construction, while its neighbors, on the Pacific side of the Andes, at least, are emerging from a chronic state of social chaos, we can scarcely expect very much from the very cautious vaticination of the Panama journal. Our wonder would have been greater had the possibility of a worse state of things been announced than has existed, of late years, in South America.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

LOTTA AT NIBLO'S.

The setting in of the Fall dramatic season brings before audiences an almost unvarying number of familiar faces. Many are given a general welcome, the charm of others is debated, a few are recognized because pleasant to that majority of jurors called the public. It is an easy task to greet the former. Genius, talent, and industry are themes of perennial freshness, and estimates of the excellencies of Mr. JEFFERSON'S and Mr. BOOTH'S acting, and of the beauties of voice and style of a Patti and a Nilsson suggest and bear much refashioning. It is not an ungrateful labor, either, to seek for traits of interest, the detection of which is claimed elsewhere. Discovery is not always achieved, it is true, but an investigation sheds light upon the qualities of its subject. When it becomes necessary, however, to strive to account for an influence to the elements of which a hundred examinations have failed to give substance, the nature of the duty is changed. A great actor's rehearsal of the story of "Rip Van Winkle" will generate a score of essays from one pen. A portraiture of "Firefly" by a bright and pretty girl will make a single one impossible. In the case of Miss LOTTA, criticism, once unsuccessfully attempted, remains unaccomplished. Her popularity is not a thing for discussion, but a matter of fact. Nothing is more real than the little lady's hold upon the playgoer's friendship, and nothing more intangible than the power governing it. Proof to this effect was again afforded at Niblo's last evening, and again was the inquiring mind confused beyond hope of illumination. Miss LOTTA is still young, vivacious and confident of self. Happily for her prosperity, a childlike countenance and form, a tuneful voice and a merry laugh are still hers. VICTOR HUGO, in a comparison drawn somewhere between lively children and kittens, regrets that out of the grace and playfulness of both should only come, as a rule, the solemn stupidity of the full-grown puss. No consequence of the kind prompts our sorrow as yet, in the case of Miss LOTTA, but we cannot dispel an apprehension that ultimately the comparison may be borne out. The heroine of "Heartsease," though, appears still unconcerned as to the future, and so the difficulty of writing of her continues to be as great as ever. There is, therefore, now to be offered the bare chronicle only of the satisfactory results of her performance. They were of the habitual order. A very large audience occupied the theatre, and united in a cordial reception at the outset. Laughter and applause—the technical but unavoidable words—were frequent during the entertainment, and recalls followed the fall of the curtain at the close of each act. The drama, a new one here, is from the pen of Mr. EDMUND FALCONER. It embodies a simple story, the conclusion of which can be seen from the first. This is divided into a prologue and three acts, each portion culminating in an impressive picture. Briefly, it runs thus: *Charles Villiers*, being ruined, is urged to go to California to retrieve his fortunes. The advice comes from the family of his wife, and is heeded by *Villiers*, who is next met in El Dorado with *May Wylderose*, his blithe and bonny daughter. While in the Golden State *May* becomes enamored of *Lionel Houghton*, an adventurer like her father, and unknown to her, though in reality her cousin. All sorts of adventures tread upon the heels of this event. *May*, swinging across a gulch by means of a rope—as in the cave in "Colleen Bawn"—saves *Lionel's* life. Then, at a later day, *May* unearths a nugget of prodigious size, and routs the robbers who would despoil her of it. Finally the scene is shifted to England, where the miners don evening dress, and the singing by the *May* of the Mountains in homespun, is repeated by metropolitan *May* in robes of richest sheen. Needless to add that a marriage is the material of the closing tableau. During the progress of the drama a banjo solo is performed and a clog dance is danced, both deeds being done last night amid endless demonstrations of approval. The gayety and archness of Miss LOTTA afforded throughout unbounded delight. A Yankee from the ordinary mould, *Hiram Doolittle* by name, added, we must mention, to the amusement of the evening. Mr. VINING BOWERS fills the part. Mr. FRANK LAWLOR is *Villiers*, and Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON, *Lionel*. The remaining characters are assumed by Messrs. FITZGERALD, E. B. HOLMES, FLEMING and RENDLE, and by Mrs. SKERRETT, and Misses BESSIE SUDLOW and VIRGINIA BUCHANAN. Let us not omit to notice that the scenery from the brush of Mr. VOEGTLIN is altogether new, and that, in a word, no pains have been spared to make "Heartsease" worthy of a permanent success. The engagement of Miss LOTTA, at Niblo's, extends over six weeks.

Reopening of the Children's Aid Society Industrial Schools.

The industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society were reopened yesterday, after a Summer vacation of seven weeks. This Society, which commenced its operations on a small scale some eighteen years ago, in a destitute section of the First Ward, has become one of the largest and most useful of our benevolent organizations. Its schools are now planted in almost every locality where poverty and ragged children abound, from the crowded tenements of the First Ward to the "squatters" shanties of "Dutch Hill" and "Mackerelville." At these schools from 3,000 to 4,000 poor children, unfit to attend the public schools, are daily educated, and partly clothed, and fed. Most of the schools re-opened with a full attendance of scholars, delighted to look again upon the friendly faces of their faithful teachers.

During vacation the schools have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired. The teachers return to their work full of new life and vigor. Mr. BRACE, the efficient Secretary, is again busy in the executive chair at the Central Office in Fourth-street; and, altogether, reopening day presents a wide and fruitful field of benevolent labor, surrounded by a corps of efficient and devoted laborers.

Personal.

Gen. Henry H. Bingham, of Philadelphia; Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Ex-Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas; Hon. Thos. S. Ireland, of Ohio; Hon. J. B. Bowman, of Cincinnati; Ex-Mayor Barker, of Detroit; Hon. B. D. Ray, of Chicago, and R. M. Bishop, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. M. P. Bemus, of Mayville; Hon. James Terwilliger, of Syracuse; Gen. Whittaker, of Connecticut; Gen. Vestburg, of Albany; Hon. F. B. Loomis, of Connecticut; Major Hardin, of the United States Army; Gen. J. H. Beard, of Kentucky, and Hon. L. B. Norris, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Boles, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. C. E. Moger, of St. Paul; Gen. Henry, U. S. A.; Hon. Thomas Fulton, of San Francisco; and William Barlow, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Major Hendrickson, U. S. A.; Hon. J. C. Smith, of New-Jersey, and Hon. W. F. Mering, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

THE GERMANS FOR WOODFORD.

Grand Ratification Meeting at the Twenty-Second Ward Wigwam.

An Enthusiastic Demonstration—Addresses by Sigismund Kaufman, Gen. Sharpe and Others—The Proceedings of the Saratoga Convention Indorsed.

In pursuance of a call previously published in the German local papers, the Germans of the Twenty-second Ward, without distinction of party, last night, held an immense mass-meeting at the large hall in Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, called the Wigwam. The hall was filled by a vast audience long before the proceedings were commenced.

At about 8½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. M. Ellinger was called upon to preside. In a brief speech he demonstrated that the Germans of this district now have an opportunity to throw off their party shackles, which for years have divided them. For years, he said, the German citizens of the district have been divided in two factions, both tools of the leading parties. United action in the approaching campaign would insure to the Germans success. He made a graceful allusion to Gen. Sigel and Senator Schurz, and their names were greeted with loud applause. At this stage of the proceedings, a procession of citizens, headed by a band of music, appeared in the hall, escorting the speakers of the evening, who took seats on the platform, amid enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the audience. The speaker concluded by saying that they were now assembled, not as Democrats nor as Republicans, but as German citizens, to unite in carrying out the principles that they believed to be just.

At this stage the Wieland Mænnerchor sang a patriotic chorus, which again aroused the enthusiasm of the audience.

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read and adopted, and the first speaker,

ADDRESS OF GEN. SHARPE.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, was introduced, who came forward amid the cheers of the auditory. Gen. Sharpe, in his introductory remarks, alluded to the fact that since the Germans had had the opportunity to grasp the sword side by side with the Americans, the latter knew that the German heart belonged to them, and now the hearts of the Americans are with the Germans; now that the German nation abroad is struggling for its national unity since the war-cry of the French was raised "to the Rhine! to the Rhine!" Now let us strike hands as we struck them at Saratoga, where the strongest men that the Republican Party has produced for ten years were represented. The Germans must have strong men to acquire this confidence, and they, the Americans, know it. He believed that he should have been before them before. "You might say that in the temperance question we have made a mistake, but you should have remained with us and told us your grievances," and that would have brought the Republican Party to their senses. [Cheers.] They should have remained with them. He knew it was wrong to go to peaceable meetings and take respectable people quietly enjoying themselves by the strong arm of the law. But it did not require defeat to understand this, and he thought the true point had been reached to settle this matter. At the conclusion of the General's speech, the band played the famous national hymn, "What is the German's Fatherland."

RESOLUTIONS.

The Secretary, Mr. Wm. Loew, then read a series of resolutions, with a preamble, declaring that as by the glorious example shown by the Germans in Europe, it was demonstrated that by unity German influence will be strong, and that by unity they will be recognized as a people of culture, therefore it is the duty of the Germans in this country to unite with those elements of society which represent the progressive and cultured classes, but that no affiliation should be had with any party which will encroach upon our public school system, and endanger our free institutions, nor with any party which is prejudiced against the German element. The nomination of Stewart L. Woodford and Sigismund Kaufman for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are indorsed, the latter as an acknowledgment to the German element and its interest.

It was further resolved that a campaign club for the Twenty-second Ward shall be permanently organized, not only for the present campaign, but to remain in operation hereafter.

These resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote, whereupon the Mænnerchor chanted the now famous German war song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," with grand effect.

The Chairman now introduced the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Sigismund Kaufman, who, after a flattering interruption, said that the Americans have certainly cause to respect the Germans in this country, when it is remembered that they were the element which, for instance, subdued the rebellion in Missouri and saved that State for the Union. If they did not wish the State of New-York to be controled any longer by a band of corruptionists, they must be united. If they wished honest elections, they should be firm in carrying out their principles. Why could not all venerable Germans, even if they for long years adhered to the Democratic Party, go with them in this move, and show the Americans that honesty with the Germans is the rule, and roguery the exception? He, the speaker, would never accept an election which had been carried by fraudulent means. Fraud should be guarded against, so that the votes of honest men should not be neutralized, but by united action there would be no doubt concerning the result of the campaign on the 8th of November. But another very important thing was to be considered. If in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn they would have honest elections, they should assist the authorities, and if this was not done, the apathy of the people in the interim would become so strong that all hope would vanish. The people in the interior, who have to pass over long roads to their polling places, would finally abandon all efforts in that direction, if they see that they are of no effect, and that their votes are neutralized. The speaker concluded his remarks amid enthusiastic cheers.

The Wieland Mænnerchor sang another patriotic war song.

It was announced that the Republican candidate for Governor, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, was unable to be present during the evening, to address the meeting, he having been called away from the City by telegraph on important business.

The organization of the Campaign Club, it was announced, will take place on Saturday, when the names will be enrolled and the officers elected. The meeting then adjourned with cheers for the Republican ticket.

WOODFORD AND KAUFFMAN.

Grand Rally of the Grant Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District—Speeches by Hon. Sigismund Kaufman, H. P. Allen, James Thompson, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Ketchum, and others.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club held an enthusiastic ratification meeting last evening at their head-quarters, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street. Edgar Ketchum, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and the hall was crowded with leading citizens and Republicans of the Twenty-first District. Mr. H. P. Allen presented a series of resolutions, heartily indorsing the State ticket nominated at Saratoga, and pledging the cordial co-operation of the Club in securing its triumphant election. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The President then introduced as the first speaker, Sigismund Kaufman, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor who briefly addressed the meeting.

SPEECH OF MR. KAUFMAN.

He said that the Fifteenth Amendment had secured equal rights to all men, and there was, therefore, no longer need of discussing the old question of slavery or Anti-slavery. We could now turn our attention to the affairs of this State, so badly misgoverned by a party calling itself Democratic, but which was ruled by a few unprincipled men without character or education, who looked to their own aggrandizement and enrichment, and not to the public good. [Applause.] One of the chief questions at issue in this campaign was the purity of the ballot-box. It was for the Republican Party to guarantee to the people what they had not had for years past—a fair election. [Applause.] In their efforts to do this, he had no doubt they would meet the co-operation of all honest Democrats. The people were determined not to be any longer robbed of their franchise, and cheated out of their rights by fraudulent votes. [Applause.] If, under the law of Congress, we shall succeed in getting an honest election, he had not the least doubt that the Republican Party would achieve a glorious triumph at the coming election. [Great applause.] The State of New-York, in his opinion, was and always had been overwhelmingly Republican, and this Fall it would roll up a larger majority than ever before. [Applause.] He believed we would this Fall receive the votes of a large number of people who had heretofore been misled into voting the Democratic ticket. The country vote would also come out in full strength this Fall if it could be assured of a fair vote in this City. It only required thorough organization and a little energetic labor for the Republican Party to elect its ticket triumphantly, and plant its banner once more on the State Capitol. [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF COL. M'LEOD MURPHY.

The Chairman then introduced Col. McLeod Murphy, who addressed the meeting in a very witty speech, in which he gave some home thrusts to the sham Democracy, to Andy Johnson and other public impostors. His remarks were received with constant laughter and applause.

SPEECH OF H. P. ALLEN.

Mr. Horatio P. Allen next took the stand, and made an effective speech in behalf of Republican principles and the Republican ticket nominated at Saratoga. He exposed deception and ingratitude which the Democracy had practiced upon their German followers, and said he believed they had at last found out who were their true friends, and would hereafter be found voting the Republican ticket. He urged the necessity of vigilance and hard work to prevent fraudulent voting at the coming election, and secure an honest ballot. He hoped every Republican in the Twenty-first District would consider himself one of a committee of the whole to work unceasingly for the triumph of the ticket. [Cheers.]

Capt. James Thompson was then called, and responded in a rousing speech, which brought down the house. He asked his hearers to bear one thing in mind. There were many Tammany Republicans in this City who do nothing but play second fiddle to Tweed, Sweeny & Co., and who co-operate with them in all their schemes for retaining power. These men must be put down—kicked out of the party. [Great applause.] He hoped every true Republican would watch these men, and use his best endeavors to drive them from the party, where they are only spies into the ranks of the Democracy, whose tools they are. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Barnett then addressed the meeting briefly, cordially indorsing the nominees of the party, and was followed by Mr. Ketchum, the President of the Club, who reviewed in a able and argumentative discourse the position of the two parties and the questions at issue in the approaching campaign.

The meeting closed with nine cheers for the success of the ticket, which were responded to by a [illegible] cannon stationed in front of the head-quarters.

ORGANIZATION OF A WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Immediately after the adjournment of the ratification meeting, another meeting was held in the hall to organize a Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John A. Eagleson, who was appointed temporary Chairman. An election of officers of the Campaign Club was then held, and Wm. Haw, Jr., was unanimously elected permanent President; S. H. Knapp and Nelson Crawford, Vice-Presidents; Wm. Ford and James McKenner, Secretaries, and James M. Thompson, Treasurer. A standing committee of five was appointed by the Chair to represent the Club in conferences with other campaign clubs throughout the City, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Subsequently, an organization of the Boys in Blue was effected by Jos. McDonald, so that the Republican Party is now fully equipped and ready for action in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and they manifest a disposition to go into the fight determined to win.

Organization of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club in the Seventh Assembly District—Resolutions and Speeches.

The soldiers and sailors residing in the Seventh Assembly District, met last evening at No. 750 Broadway, for the purpose of organizing a Woodford Campaign Club. There was a large attendance of the boys in blue, and the proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

Col. A. J. H. Duganne called the assembly to order, and, after stating the object of the gathering, nominated Gen. Robert Avery as temporary chairman, which nomination was agreed to.

Gen. Avery thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him, and urged unity of action among them as a sure means of success.

Lieut. Hilton was elected as temporary secretary.

Col. Duganne then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted *nem. con.*:

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the Seventh Assembly District do hereby organize a club, under the call of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Association, for campaign service, to be called the Woodford Soldiers' Club No. 7.

Resolved, That the nomination of a good soldier as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party in the Empire State is hailed by the soldiers of New-York as a fitting recognition of the men who periled their lives in defense of the Union.

Resolved, That the comrades in battle of Stewart L. Woodford will rally to his support in civil life, and march shoulder to shoulder in this campaign, until we reach, with our leader, the capital at Albany.

Resolved, That we indorse the platforms of the Soldiers' and Republican Conventions at Saratoga, as we indorse the Administration of President Grant at Washington, and will support them with fidelity and determination, which are the best assurance of victory.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the Seventh Assembly District, New-York, propose to work from this time forth, to the close of the election, with a united resolution to secure, if it is possible for men to do it, an honest vote, and an honest count for every candidate in nomination.

A committee was then appointed to nominate permanent officers. While this Committee was out, Col. W. S. Poor, being called upon, addressed the meeting. He reviewed the course pursued by Gov. Hoffman since his elevation to the chief magistracy of the State, summing up his commendable acts as Governor by remarking that he had hanged John Real.

The Committee on Nominations then reported, through Col. Duganne, the following-named gentlemen as permanent officers of the Club, all of whom were elected unanimously by acclamation:

President, Brigadier-Gen. Robert Avery; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. George E. Hall, Col. Walter S. Poor, Private Arch. Wind; Recording Secretary, Sergt. John A. Ruffner; Corresponding Secretary, Major Thomas Elliott; Treasurer, Capt. Jno. S. Dingwall; Sergeant-at-Arms, Private John Jeffries.

Col. Duganne addressed the meeting briefly. It had been insinuated, he said, that it was the intention of the soldiers to carry the coming election by force. He could assure all who heard him that if force were necessary to prevent repeating at the polls, it would be used—under the sanction of the law, in all cases—but that no force would ever be used, with their sanction, to interfere with the rights of any honest Democratic voter. The soldiers would simply repel violence, if it be attempted, in defense of law. The men who bared their breasts to the enemy in defense of the Union, would unflinchingly oppose themselves to roughs and repeaters, if necessary, in defense of the purity of the ballot-box. What they wanted was peace, but not that peace which is apathy and will degenerate into slavishness. He counseled union and harmony in the ranks, and a determination to use every honest effort to achieve success, which he believed would be theirs in November next.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Committee—The Republican Nominations Indorsed.

A meeting of the delegates to the Central Committee of Soldiers and Sailors was held last evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Gen. H. E. Davies Jr., presiding. No business of importance was transacted, it having been previously announced that the business anticipated would not be brought up till Friday evening next.

The following resolutions, presented by Col. Bullard, were unanimously adopted, after which the Committee adjourned to meet on Friday evening next, at the same place:

Resolved, That we recognize in the action of the late Republican Convention at Saratoga a determined purpose to maintain and support the fundamental principles of republican institutions, in its full, loyal and patriotic endorsement of the Administration of Gen. Grant, and we cordially accept the nomination of Stewart L. Woodford to the office of Governor, as the highest evidence that this glorious State will, by a large majority, confirm their choice, in the remembrance of the services of the 400,000 soldiers that marched to the front from this State, to battle in the late great struggle for national existence.

Resolved, That the nomination of Sigismund Kaufman to the office of Lieutenant-Governor by the late Republican Convention, at Saratoga, meets the hearty approval of the soldiers and sailors of this State as eminently wise, sagacious and proper, in recognizing the merits and services of a distinguished German, who, in common with his countrymen, aided in the field as well as in council to maintain our grand Republic against all our foes from within or without.

Resolved, That we believe a proper Republican Government should secure to each individual the greatest possible liberty consistent with justice to others and good order. We therefore deprecate and condemn the many acts of special legislation with which this State has been burdened by the Democratic Party, as infringing upon the rights and liberties of the masses by creating powerful monopolies, invested with great and valuable privileges, which have been and are now used by the unscrupulous men controlling them to deprive the people of their just prerogatives and usurp the permanent control of the Government.

Resolved, That we as soldiers who aided to put down, by force of arms, the great and terrible monopoly of slavery, for the preservation of republican institutions, are opposed and discountenance all political monopolies created by legislation or otherwise, and to this end we pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to secure to every citizen a single vote when he is entitled to it, and but one; and we pronounce as enemies to our Republic all men who attempt, by repeating at the polls to obtain power and office, through fraud and corruption.

Resolved, As the Germans are making common cause with the soldiers and sailors in this campaign, that the Clubs represented in this Committee will be known as the Woodford and Kaufman Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs.

More Woodford and Kaufman Clubs.

At a meeting of the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Sixth Assembly District, held at their rooms, No. 481 Grand-street, last evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers: Hugh Nesbitt, President; Francis Snyder and Stephen Holden, Vice-Presidents; Isaac M. Lawrence and William Graham, Secretaries; John H. Duesenberry, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District, last Saturday evening, a Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club was organized by the election of James Gerrin, Esq., as President; Christian Schwartz and Geo. P. McCarty as Vice-Presidents; H. C. Lee as Secretary, and Walter S. Pinckney as Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District, Saturday night, a Woodford and Kaufman Club was organized, with the following officers: George Layland, President; Edward Taylor and Thomas Coppins, Jr., Vice-Presidents; Samuel B. Lake and Henry C. Petty, Secretaries, and James W. Farr, Treasurer.

Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening in No. 452 Fourth-avenue, and after listening to an address by Col. Kelly, the delegate to the State Convention, indorsed the nominations of that body, and adopted its platform and resolutions. Thirty new members were admitted and twenty-five propositions for membership were received. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Stansbury, Coachmon and Kelly, was appointed to nominate inspectors of election, and a committee of fifteen was appointed, also, to organize Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Clubs in the district.

NEW-YORK STATE.

The Congressional Districts—Nominations Made and to be Made—The Prospects.

Eleventh District.—In the Eleventh Congressional District Ed. M. Madden, it is said, will be likely to receive the Republican nomination, instead of Gen. Van Wyck. Mr. Geo. W. Greene will probably be nominated by the Democracy.

Twelfth District.—John H. Ketcham, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, will probably be re-elected.

Fifteenth District.—J. L. Davis is strongly urged for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Fifteenth District by the Rensselaer delegates, but he is not favored generally in the district.

Sixteenth District.—The Republicans are divided in the Sixteenth District, and unless they can afford to work together a Democratic triumph will be the result.

Seventeenth District.—W. A. Wheeler is the nominee of the Republicans in the Seventeenth Congressional District.

Eighteenth District.—Mr. Hathorn, of Saratoga, will probably be the successful Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District. The differences which have heretofore operated against the success of the party in this district are being healed.

Nineteenth District.—In the Nineteenth Congressional District E. H. Prindle will probably be the Republican candidate.

Twentieth District.—In the Twentieth District C. L. Merriam and L. M. Bagley are looking for the Republican nomination. There is danger of a split, but it is to be hoped matters may be arranged before it is too late.

Twenty-first District.—E. H. Roberts, of the Utica *Herald*, is favorably spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination in the Twenty-first District. Alex. H. Bailey is the present representative.

Twenty-second District.—In the Twenty-second District it seems that John C. Churchill is to be succeeded by Gen. Lansing as the Republican candidate.

Twenty-third District.—In the Twenty-third District R. H. Duell has been put forward by his friends for the Republican nomination. Dennis McCarthy, the present Representative, may probably be renominated.

Twenty-sixth District.—Giles W. Hotchkiss, the present Representative from the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, will probably be renominated by the Republicans. Mr. M. Goodrich, of Dryden, is a candidate.

Twenty-seventh District.—In the Twenty-seventh District W. B. Smith and Ex-Senator Hatt are candidates for the Republican nomination. Hamilton Ward, the present incumbent, expects to be renominated.

Twenty-eighth District.—Two nominations are to be made in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District—one to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Noah Davis, and another for the full term.

Thirtieth District.—There will be a lively contest in the Thirtieth District. The Republicans expect to elect their man, to succeed Mr. D. S. Bennett, the present Representative, who is a Democrat.

Thirty-first District.—The Thirty-first District is in doubt. The present Representative is Porter Sheldon, a Republican, but, as there are other gentlemen ambitious for the seat, he may not be renominated.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Formal Acceptance of the Nomination of the Labor Reform Party.

Boston, Sept. 12.—Wendell Phillips accepts the Labor Reform nomination for Governor, in the following letter:

"I have no wish to be Governor of Massachusetts, and flattering as is this confidence, I thoroughly dislike to have my name drawn into party politics, for I belong to no political party. But I see nothing in your platform from which I dissent, and the struggle which underlies your movement has my fullest and heartiest sympathy. Capital and labor are partners, not enemies. They stand face to face in order to bring about a fair division of the common profit. I am fully convinced that hitherto legislation has leaned too much—leaned most unfairly, to the side of capital. Hereafter we should be impartial, the law should do all it could to give the masses more leisure, a more complete education, better opportunities and a fair share of profits. It is a shame to our christianity and civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man at seventy years of age should be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men, who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities, lean on charity for their daily bread. Of course there must be irregularities, but the best minds and hearts of the land should give themselves to the work of changing this gross injustice, this appalling inequality. I feel sure that the readiest way to turn public thought and effort into this channel is for the working men to organize a political party. No social question ever gets fearlessly treated here till we make politics turn on it. The real American college is the ballot-box, and on questions like these a political party is the surest and readiest, if not the only way, to stir discussion and secure improvement. If my name will strengthen your movement, you are welcome to it. Allow me to add, though working for a large vote, if we fail, we should not be discouraged by a small one. Last year's experience shows our strength, and the anti-slavery movement proves how quickly a correct principle wins assent if earnest men work for it.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) WENDELL PHILLIPS.

GENERAL NOTES.

J. P. McCollum, of Montrose, Susquehanna County, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth Pennsylvania District.

The Republican majority in Vermont is estimated, from the returns so far received, to be 22,000.

Eneas Fitzpatrick, of Hudson City, N. J., has been put in nomination for Congress by a portion of the delegates to the late Democratic Convention.

Mr. Stephen J. Jackson, of Rockaway, Morris County, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. The Newark *Courier* doesn't know the gentleman.

A telegram has been received at Rock Island from P. L. Cable, who is now visiting in Scotland, accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Illinois.

The Lebanon (Penn.) *Courier* says Richard J. Haldeman is to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the York District after all. The Democracy did not want him, but he presented arguments in behalf of his nomination that were irresistible.

The statement that at the city election in Wilmington, Del., the whole Democratic ticket was elected is corrected by later returns. The Republicans elected the City Treasurer, and carried five wards out of nine. The President of the City Council, a Democrat, was elected on a local issue.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "Mr. Taylor having declined the canvass for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District, the conferees reassembled in the city yesterday, and placed in nomination Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown. It is understood that Mr. Stewart will accept, and, so far as possible, give the canvass his personal attention."

Cornelius Walsh, of Newark, having been mentioned as the probable nominee of the Democracy for United States Senator from New-Jersey, the Newark *Journal* says: "Hold on there. Cornelius has not yet joined the Democratic campaign club in his ward, nor made his confession of a sound political faith. He is quite a clever fellow, and if he comes into the Democratic Party we are satisfied that it will be a square conversion."

"In the Fifth (New-Jersey) District," says the Newark *Advertiser*, "the nomination will probably lie between Gen. Halstead and Matthew Armstrong. The former gentleman is better known in Newark, where the Republican majority must come from, and from his extensive business connections and personal charities has many friends outside of the party ranks. Mr. Armstrong is better known in Hudson through his large charities and estimable character."

The Detroit *Tribune* says that three successive Democratic County Treasurers in Hancock County, Ohio, have proved defaulters, the last one having just absconded, his accounts showing a defalcation of over $30,000. In the same county the last Democratic Sheriff was a defaulter in the amount of $8,000. Doubtless, the Democrats of Hancock County affect to be incensed at the alleged corruption of the Republican Party.

To-morrow, 14th inst., the Labor Reform Party will meet in Convention at Saratoga. The Democratic State Convention will assemble at Nashville, Tenn. A Republican County Convention, to nominate candidates for County Clerk, Sheriff, and other officers, will be held at Canton, in this State. A Congressional Convention will be held in the Third District of Michigan, and the Democrats of Illinois will hold their State Convention at Springfield.

On the 15th inst. the Democrats of the Second Minnesota Congressional District will assemble in Convention at St. Paul and nominate a candidate. The Democrats will nominate a candidate from the Fifth Maryland Congressional District. One member of the State Board of Equalization will be nominated at Toledo, Ohio. The Republicans of the Fifth New-Jersey Congressional District will nominate a candidate at Bergen City. The Democrats in the Fourth Maryland Congressional District will nominate a candidate at Frederick City. The Democrats will nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of the same State.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "In the Nineteenth District of this State, now represented by Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, who has been renominated for another term, a disorganizing element is at work, headed by Morrow B. Lowry. Notwithstanding that the conferees of every county in the district voted unanimously for the renomination of Judge Scofield, and that the people of the district cordially indorsed their action, Mr. Lowry is actively at work endeavoring to foist himself upon the party as an independent candidate. His efforts to secure the support of the colored voters have met with a stern rebuke from their two leading men in the district."

MAINE.

The State Election—The Returns from Various Towns—Prospect of a Great Republican Victory.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 12—Noon.—The vote of Lewiston, up to this hour, is larger than last year. The Democrats are bringing out every voter. The Republicans generally support Perham for Governor, and Frye for Congress, but are much divided on the State Senator and Representatives to the Legislature. The Chamberlain Republicans are, to a great extent, voting for the Democratic candidate for State Senator. In Auburn, the Democrats, the Chamberlain Republicans and Labor Reformers generally unite on a candidate or Representative opposed to the Republican candidate.

Portland, Me., Sept. 12.—Lewiston gives Roberts, (Democratic,) for Governor, 73 majority, and elects two Democratic Representatives. Auburn gives Perham, (Republican,) 102 majority, and elects Republican Representatives.

Portland gives Perham 2,153, Roberts 1,734, against last year's Chamberlain (Rep.) 1,814, Smith (Dem.) 642, and Hitchman (Temperance) 128.

Westbrook gives Perham 367, Roberts 540, against last year's Chamberlain 370, Smith 338, Hitchman 35.

Bethel gives Perham 226, Roberts 152—against, last year's, Chamberlain, 204; Smith, 110; Hitchman, 14.

Gorham gives Perham 356, Roberts 240—against, last year's, Chamberlain, 380; Smith, 291; Hitchman, 17.

Six towns sum up: Perham, 4,429; Roberts, 3,297, against Chamberlain last year 3,363; Smith, 2,186; Hitchman, 236—being 772 Republican majority against 939 last year, a net loss of 167, or about one-fifth.

Rockland gives Perham, 630; Roberts, 300—a gain of 162 over the Republican majority of last year. The Democrats have probably elected the county ticket by a small majority.

All but four towns in Androscoggin give Perham, (Rep.) 2,117, and Roberts, (Dem.) 2,067. Last year the same towns gave Chamberlain 2,189, Hitchborn 421 and Smith 1,475. In these towns Garcelon, (Chamberlain, Dem.) has 136 majority over Holland, (Morrill, Rep.) Remaining towns gave Roberts 207 (Rep.) majority last year. Six Republican representatives favoring Morrill for United States Senator, and two Democrats are elected. One hundred and ten towns give Perham (Rep.) 23,769, Roberts (Dem.) 18,069; Republican majority, 5,080; against last year, Chamberlain, (Rep.,) 23,167; Smith, (Dem.,) 15,824; Hitchborn, (Temperance,) 2,301; Republican majority then, 4,942; showing that the Republicans will hold their own. Lynch is undoubtedly elected in the First, which was the only doubtful district.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 12.—The election in this city passed off very quietly. The result exceeds the anticipation of the most sanguine Democrats or fearful Republicans. Gen. Roberts and Marcellus Emery are the first Democrats who ever received a majority of votes in this city for the offices of Governor and Representative to Congress. Though the city is lost the Republican county ticket is undoubtedly elected in full. The Democrats had a jollification meeting this evening.

The following towns are given, with gains estimated by taking last year's majority over both candidates. The temperance vote, however, is practically added to the Republican vote this year:

Waldsboro—Perham, 180; Roberts, 610. Democratic gain, 207.
Bangor—Perham, 1,074; Roberts, 1,075. Democratic gain, 367.
Bucksport—Perham, 207; Roberts, 233. Democratic gain, 4.
Orono—Perham, 243; Roberts, 188. Democratic gain, 12.
Brewer—Perham, 252; Roberts, 108. Democratic gain, 86.
Hampden—Perham, 201; Roberts, 233. Republican gain, 26.
Calais—Perham, 434; Roberts, 170. Republican gain, 73.
Pembroke—Perham, 164; Roberts, 162. Democratic gain, 59.
Wescasset—Perham, 176; Roberts, 231. Democratic gain, 38.
Waterville—Perham, 538; Roberts, 269. Last years' Republican, 269; Democratic, 205; Temperance, 152.
Poland—Perham, 260; Roberts, 196. Republican gain, 10.
Paris—Perham, 347; Roberts, 254; last year, Rep., 307; Dem., 159; Temperance, 26. Democratic gain, 32.
Winthrop—Perham, 207; Roberts, 196; Rep. gain, 90.
Farmington—Perham, 405; Roberts, 240; Rep. gain, 71.
Wilton—Perham, 214; Roberts, 98. Republican gain, 40.
Lewiston—Perham, 623; Roberts, 689. Democratic gain, 406.
Norway—Perham, 236; Roberts, 168. Republican gain, 14.
Greenwood—Perham, 60; Roberts, 113. Democratic gain, 30.
New-Gloucester—Perham, 172; Roberts, 118. Democratic gain, 36.
Cape Elizabeth—Perham, 307; Roberts, 226. Last year—Republican, 234; Democratic, 190; Temperance, 8.
Buxton—Perham, 216; Roberts, 235. Democratic gain, 13.
Skowhegan—Perham, 401; Roberts, 126. Republican gain, 28.
Belfast—Perham, 404; Roberts, 328. Democratic gain, 28.
Winterport—Perham, 202; Roberts, 153. Democratic gain, 29.
Camden—Perham, 300; Roberts, 272. Democratic gain, 7.
Thomaston—Perham, 127; Roberts, 263. Democratic gain, 94.
Biddeford—Perham, 469; Roberts, 929. Democratic gain, —.

Biddeford, the home of Haines, Democratic candidate for Congress from the First District, gave, last year, Republican, 469; Democratic, 656; Temperance, 41. Saco, ——, 656; 366 last year; Republican, 482; Democrat, 247; Temperance, 36.

Returns from 115 towns give Perham 25,431, and Roberts 20,180, against, last year, Chamberlain, 24,649; Smith, (Dem.,) 7,079; Hinchborn, (Temperance,) 2,498. The Republican majority this year, 5,242, against 5,077 last year.

The temperance vote is mostly added to the Republican vote this year, by means of which their majority is slightly increased.

The towns not heard from gave last year Chamberlain, 24,135; Smith, 20,249; Hichborn, 2,495; Republican majority, 1,391; so that Perham should at least have 6,633 majority. Last year the Republican over both was 6,368. There is an increased total vote in the towns heard from of 1,400. The aggregate vote last year was 95,200. In the First District, we hear from twenty-eight towns, giving a majority of 1,371 for Lynch—a loss of about 600 from the vote of 1868. The towns to be heard from gave in 1868 a majority of 400. The estimated majority is about 1,500. His majority in 1868 was 2,189. The other district will also go up by a larger majority than this. The Legislature will probably be a trifle more Democratic than last year, and the Democrats have, perhaps, carried three counties instead of two as last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tenth Assembly District Republican Association—Complaints from Inspectors Concerning Regulations at the Mayor's Office.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting last evening at the corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., President, in the chair.

The delegates to the Saratoga Convention reported their action there, especially as it related to the question of contested delegations. Mr. Patterson, the President, and one of the delegates, stated that the point they made in the Convention at Saratoga was one purely of regularity, they claiming that the former President, Mr. Knapp, and his adherents, had been expelled the Association of the district, and that their delegation could be alone recognized as regular. After his statement of the case the delegates, he said, retired from the Convention, and in a few minutes they had the pleasure of being informed that they were recognized as the regular delegates. He did not mean it to be understood that Mr. Knapp was charged with appropriating the money to his own use—none would think of charging that—the only charge was that he had not used it for the purpose directed by the Association. One good at least had been the result of the decision of the General Convention. It had set at rest all dispute as to who were the recognized representatives of the party in the district.

Resolutions were read, approving the State nominations, and appointing a committee on patronage; also a committee to revise the roll of membership of the Association.

A further resolution was passed, receiving the Association into a Woodford and Kaufman Club.

Some of the appointed inspectors of elections reported that, after receiving notice of their appointment, they went to the Mayor's office to have their names registered and be sworn in. They found a young man, who told them he had charge of the business, but that it was too soon; they had better come down again in a few days. In a few days they went down again, and were then told it was too late. It was generally agreed that this matter should be looked after.

After the adjournment of the Association, the campaign Club was organized by the election of Louis J. Kirk as President, Daniel S. Riddle, First Vice-President; Charles L. Crofney, Second Vice-President; William Glasser and Herman Suskind, Secretaries, and Walter S. Hill, Treasurer.

A Finance Committee, consisting of five, and an Executive Committee, consisting of twenty, were also appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Delegates to the Fifth District New-Jersey Republican Convention.

The primary ward meetings to elect delegates to attend the Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, to be held at Bergen City, Thursday, were held in Newark last night. Eighty-seven delegates were chosen, and will go to the Convention not pledged to any particular candidate, but ready to vote for the man who shall seem to be the choice of the Convention. Several names have been mentioned as candidates, though none are urged either by the gentlemen themselves or by their friends. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen would no doubt have been the choice of perhaps a majority, but he has declined having his name mentioned in connection with the office. Among other names mentioned are Ex-Gov. Ward, Hon. Geo. O. Halsey, Mayor Ricord, Matthew Armstrong, and perhaps others. These names are not mentioned by consent of the gentlemen, but merely as the choice of the men who bring them forward.

The Contest for the County Clerkship.

Another demonstration in favor of Hon. Charles E. Loew for County Clerk took place Saturday evening at Busam's Hall, in Second-street. A "Charles E. Loew Campaign Club" was organised, and $3,000 immediately subscribed toward defraying election expenses. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Hervey C. Calkins, M. C., Hon. Justice Koch, Hon. Henry Woltman and Hon. Wm. Gover, the nominee for Coroner, who was loudly cheered, and is evidently a favorite with the Germans. Resolutions laudatory of Mr. Loew, recognizing his honesty and efficiency since he has been in office, were passed.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

Outbreaks Among the People—A Vote to be Taken on the Occupation of the Papal Territory—The King Urged to Make Rome the Capital.

London, Sept. 12.—An outbreak is reported in the Province of Viterbo. The people surrounded the Papal Zouaves in their intrenchments at Viterbo, Montefiascone, and Valentano, and threatened to attack them. Order was restored in the name of the King of Italy.....The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch, stating that an arrangement for the occupation of the Papal territory has been agreed to. A plebiscitum is to be taken, by which the inhabitants are to decide for Pope or King as their civil ruler, the decision to be binding on both. In the meantime the Italian troops will hold the Roman territory until the voting is over, and if the result is adverse to the King, will withdraw.....The papal towns are sending petitions to the Italian Government for protection. Naples urges the King not to hesitate to make Rome the capital of the nation. The official journal of the Government at Florence justifies the occupation of the patrimony of St. Peter, maintaining that it is as necessary for the Pope as for Italy. The journal hopes the Pontiff will accept the guardianship of the Italian Government.

London, Sept. 12.—Advices from Florence are to the effect that the Italian troops enter Roman territory today. Italy's ultimatum substantially strips the Pope of his temporal power. The local authority of Italian territory, however, remains undisturbed by the Italians, and the Government announces its wish to concur with any Power in guaranteeing the independence of the Pontiff.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Further Accounts of the Loss of the Captain—Other Marine Disasters—A New Atlantic Cable Projected—Portuguese Affairs.

London, Sept. 12.—Her Majesty's steamship *Inconstant* brings news of the loss of the *Captain*. She reports that the *Captain*, before sailing, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The packing of her feed-pipe ignited, and the fire had made considerable progress before it was discovered. It was extinguished with difficulty. During the gale one of her heavy guns got loosened from its fastenings in consequence of the tremendous rolling of the ship, and, suddenly swinging around, struck a gunner, killing him instantly. The *Shipping Gazette* demands a strict investigation. The British public should know how one of the staunchest vessels afloat foundered in weather which a collier might have survived.....No tidings have been received of the ship wrecked last week on Goodwin Sands. Her cargo consisted of tobacco.....The *James*, bound from Bordeaux for Havana with a general cargo, took fire at sea and was scuttled.....A project for laying another telegraph cable to America is announced.

Lisbon, Sept. 12.—The Count and Countess D'Eu arrived yesterday in the steamer *Rio Janeiro*. They will leave immediately for Bordeaux.....The Duke of Saldanha has started for London to fill the post of Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Effects of the European War on Business—Steam-Boat Explosions—Several Persons Killed and Many Injured—Condition of Trade.

Yokohama, Aug. 23, via San Francisco Sept. 12.—The intelligence of the European war has proved detrimental to business here. The silk market is lifeless.....Parliament is in session; its proceedings are unimportant.....The steamer *City of Yeddo* exploded her boiler at Yeddo Aug. 1, killing Rev. Edward Barnes, Mrs. Alida Barnes and Edward D. Barnes, Mary Simmons and Mr. Cassidy, and a number of Japanese, and injuring many others. The Coroner's jury found gross carelessness on the part of the engineer. The steamer *Hiogo* also exploded her boiler at Osaka, and four Japanese were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded.....There is a moderate business, chiefly in cotton staples, and other descriptions of goods are neglected. There had been considerable sales of gray shirtings, but the demand had subsided. Cotton yarns are in fair request and the former rates maintained; fancy goods and woolens are without change. The total settlements of silk for the season reach 800 bales. Prices are nominally as last quoted, though dealers would sell at much lower rates. Stock on hand, 1,000 bales. A large business in tea has been doing since the sailing of the last steamer, exclusively for America, with settlements to the amount of 13,000 piculs. The tendency of prices is in favor of the buyers; quotations unchanged. Exchange on London, 4s. 8d.; on Paris, 5f. 80.

At Pekin all were quietly awaiting instructions from the French Government.....The mother of the Emperor Dowager was dead.....At Tien-tsin the French gunboats were opposite the city. A large fleet of British, French and American boats were present.....At Fung Chow the missionaries had asked the presence of a man-of-war, and the *Ashuelot* had been sent to them.....At Han-kow the water was eighteen inches higher than last year, and the town was under water. A destructive tornado had passed over the place. At Chinkiang all was quiet. A proclamation had been issued declaring foreigners entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities.....At Hong Kong the receipts of silk during the month were 7,000 bales; total to date, 19,597 bales; stock, 50,000 bales. Prices were fluctuating, but there was no material decline.

The Tien-tsin Affair—Naval Movements.

Hong Kong, Aug. 12.—News from the north is meagre. The ambassadors were awaiting instructions from home. The French Minister had caused the release of the Christian converts. Messrs. Wade and Low, in summing up the monetary compensation, ignored the main question, and the feeling was strong against them.....The English steamer *Ocean* and the Italian frigate *Princess Clothilde* are at Chefoo.....A strong naval force is at the mouth of the Peiho. Both the English and French Admirals are at Chefoo awaiting instructions. Shanghai is prepared for defense.

MEXICO.

Resignation of Lerdo de Tejada—He Slaps Romero's Face—Insurrectionary Movements.

Havana, Sept. 12.—The steam-ship *City of Merida*, from Vera Cruz for New-York, arrived at this port today. By this arrival advices have been received from the City of Mexico to Sept. 5. Lerdo de Tejada had tendered his resignation, but it had not been accepted. At a meeting of the Cabinet on the 4th inst. Lerdo de Tejada slapped Minister Romero's face.....The State of San Luis Potosi had three Governors. Pedro Martinez had been routed in Tamaulipas. The insurrection still continued in Chiapas.....The Prusso-Mexican treaty was favorably received.

WASHINGTON.

Controversy Over the Unexpended Balances—Census Returns—Postal Convention with Brazil—Beef and Bacon Bids—Various Matters.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The controversy about the question of unexpended balances has created considerable feeling in official quarters. The Controller, who expresses so much contempt for the opinion of the acting Attorney-General, has managed to set himself considerably higher than the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and an issue between that office and his subordinate will probably occur when the Secretary returns to the city. It will then be determined whether the usurpations of some of the accounting officers are to continue.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The census returns are now coming in with great rapidity, and the enumeration promises to be very nearly complete by the 1st of October. Gen. Walker, the able Superintendent, who has been unremitting in his labors thus far, to the injury of his health, is absent for a few days, enjoying much-needed rest. He will return next week.

GEN. SPINNER'S HEALTH.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND SPAIN.

Several years have passed since Spain and the allied Republics of Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia were engaged in actual hostilities; but as there has been no formal negotiation of peace, this Administration has encouraged the recommendation of Ex-Secretary Seward, that the representatives of these countries should meet in Washington with a view to such action on their part. Now that a Chilian Minister has recently been fully accredited, and was lately received in his diplomatic capacity by the President those Ministers will meet for the purpose stated. Some of them are now out of town, but are expected to return at an early day. No doubt is entertained, from the feelings which have been privately expressed, that the Conference, in its results, will be entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

MAIL CONTRACT.

The mail route from Oroville, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, transported daily by stages—a distance of six hundred miles—has finally been contracted for with Mr. Hill Beachy for $150,000 per annum. Mr. Beachy was the third lowest bidder, and received the contract because those bidding below him failed, after an extension of time had been granted by the Post-office Department, to furnish responsible bonds.

BEEF AND BACON FOR THE INDIANS.

Bids for furnishing 7,150,000 pounds of beef cattle on the hoof and 850,000 pounds of bacon to the Indian tribes at the agencies in Dakota, were opened at the Indian Bureau today. There were eighteen bids, including two proposing to deliver the supplies at St. Joseph. The latter were rejected as not in accordance with the advertisement; bids for cattle ranged from $2 75 to $7 25 per hundred pounds. Four bids for bacon at prices from 12 cents to 25½ cents per pound. Joseph F. Gibbs, of St. Louis, was the lowest bidder for beef, namely, $2 75 per hundred pounds; and J. W. Foster, of Carlisle, Penn., was the lowest bidder for bacon, namely, 12 cents per pound.

Railroad Accident in Pennsylvania—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

Allentown, Penn., Sept. 12.—An accident occurred to the train due here on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad at 2:47 this afternoon. The train had left Catasauqua but a few minutes when it ran over a cow. The engine, baggage car and first passenger car passed over successfully, but the rear car was thrown over the embankment, and a number of passengers in the car, mostly Philadelphians, were seriously injured. One lady had her whole upper lip cut off, and another was severely cut about the head. A. P. Coughlan, of Florence Heights, N. J., was dangerously injured. He was brought to this city. He is wounded about the head and has one of his arms fractured. Mr. Jamieson, of Philadelphia, was cut in the forehead. E. R. Barge, of Mauch Chunk, was injured about the head, and several other gentlemen, whose names could not be ascertained, received slight injuries.

Shooting Affrays in the South—Two Men Killed in a Quarrel—A Fight Over a Bedstead.

Memphis, Sept. 12.—Dr. S. B. Davis, a well-known citizen, was drowned in [illegible] Creek, Miss., last week, while attempting to swim across.....Last Tuesday night J. C. Bowen was assaulted at a hotel in Goodman, Miss., by two brothers named [illegible]. Bowen drew a pistol and killed both. He was arrested and bailed.....A shooting affray occurred in Gaston's restaurant, to-night, between A. C. Ferguson and Deputy Sheriff John M. [illegible], in which the latter was dangerously shot in the breast. Ferguson gave himself up. The affray grew out of some remarks about a bedstead.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Real Jet Jewelry.—All the latest patterns of cameo and other real jet jewelry for sale by OSBORNE & TOWNSEND, No. 37 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and other Saratoga Waters.—Depot, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. No genuine Congress sold on draught.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—BLOODGOOD.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. P. L. Davies, Charles O. Alexander to Mary L., daughter of Freeman Bloodgood, all of this City.

RILEY—DRINKER.—At St. Paul's Church, Montrose, Penn., on the 6th inst., by Rev. R. B. Peet, assisted by Rev. E. A. Warriner, Lewis A. Riley and Magaret Morton, eldest daughter of the late Henry Drinker, Esq.

PRICE—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, Westside, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. J. R. Patterson, E. B. Price, of Bergen, N. J., to Ella S., eldest daughter of R. R. Thompson, Esq.

DIED.

ALDEN.—At Newport, R. I., on the 10th inst., Bradford Ripley Alden, formerly of the United States Army.
Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Chapel of Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

BEDELL.—On Monday, Sept. 12, Margaret Louisa, second daughter of William T. and Victoria A. Bedell, aged 10 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 150 Powers-st., near Smith, Williamsburg, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

COLBURN.—At New-Bedford, Sept. 12, Lewis Howland, only child of George O. and Helen Sherman Colburn, of this City, aged 16 months and 10 days.

CURTISS.—At Marquette, Lake Superior, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, Rodney V. Curtiss, formerly of this City.
☞ Bridgeport and New-Haven papers please copy.

DOREMUS.—On Monday morning, Sept. 12, at the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Bryan, No. 110 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Maggie, wife of Henry M. Doremus.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the above place on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 2½ P. M.

DURBIN.—At Saratoga, Saturday, Sept. 10, J. P. Durbin, Jr., son of Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., in the 9th year of his age.

EASTMAN.—At Manchester, Vt., on Saturday, Sept. 10, Mrs. Ora M. Eastman, widow of the late Levi Eastman, in the 71st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral this day, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard S. Roberts, No. 259 Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

HIGGINS.—At Newport, on the 10th inst., Emma Louise, daughter of Elias S. and Emma E. Higgins, aged 13.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 157 6th-av.

LANGMAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 11, at the residence of his aunts, No. 472 West 34th-st., after a lingering illness, Frederick, only son of Fredrick and Rebecca Langman, of Astoria, L. I.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 9th-av. and 28th-st.
☞ London and Wolverhampton papers please copy.

MORISON.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, Margaret Ann, wife of Frederick S. Morison, in the 63d year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 143 West 43d-st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

MOORE.—At his residence, No. 356 West 20th-st., Lawrence Moore, on Monday, 12th inst., at 6 P. M.

POTT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 11, Edith Newbold, infant daughter of Gideon and Katharine LeRoy Pott, aged 15 months.
Funeral services from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

RADCLIFF.—At Yonkers, on Monday, the 12th, Abm. S., son of Abm. S. and Jane Ann Radcliff, aged 6 months.
Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

RENAUD.—On Monday morning, 12th inst., Benjamin M., son of Geo. H. and Elizabeth B. Renaud, aged 2 years and 6 months.
Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 215 East 18th-st.

SHERRY.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 11, 1870, Susan V., wife of Charles Sherry, in her 60th year.
Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

TITTERTON.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 11, George Titterton, native of London, Eng., aged 46 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock. Take Flatbush cars from Fulton Ferry.

WALKER.—On Saturday, 10th inst., after a brief illness, Cornelia, only daughter of the late George L. Walker.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her mother's residence, No. 3 West 25th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
NO. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.,
Successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co.
BARGAINS.
OFFER 200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
Second selection, full assortment, $34.
300 FINE ENGLISH IRON-STONE DINNER SETS, $20.
DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, GLASSWARE,
GAS-FIXTURES, BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS,
MANTEL SETS,
VASES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

H. C. SYMONDS,
A graduate from the
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
For four years
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
at
WEST POINT,
Will, on Sept. 15, open a
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
at
SING SING, N. Y.
$450 per annum. Send for circulars.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
Address
BUFFALO, N. Y.
or
CHICAGO, ILL.

GENT'S DRESS HATS
SEVEN DOLLARS!!
Boys' and youths' hats at moderate prices.
WARNOCK, No. 519 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 150 pieces, $30. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—GILT-EDGE China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND Gilt China Tea Sets, at half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND Gilt China Dinner Sets, $67 and upward. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Casters, new style, 6 Cut Bottles, $4. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Ice Pitchers, Porcelain Lined, $6. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Forks and Spoons, dinner size, $6 the dozen. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SHEFFIELD Dinner Knives, ivory handle, Rogers' make, $6 the dozen. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—CUT AND ENgraved Table Glass at about half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—CHANDEliers, Hall Lights, Brackets and other Gas Fixtures. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—EVERYTHING marked in plain figures, examine for yourselves. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

STEVENS' PATENT CARDS. Some of the best games known are arranged and played with the above-named cards, which represent living characters with civil and legal powers. Some of the games are simple, some complicated, but of great interest when well studied. They are truly a refined and social amusement for ladies and gentlemen. For sale, wholesale and retail, by R. P. [illegible], No. 100 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1870 will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 8 and SATURDAY at 8 o'clock A. M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz., the night before: A and B, 5:40; C and D, 3:25; E and F, 5:40; G and A, 4:30. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States, and Notary Public. No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW TAMMANY HALL DEMOcratic Reform Association will hold primary elections THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to elect four citizens in each election district for the Ward and General Committees; also, a President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretaries in each Ward. Members of the Association have a right to vote at the Ward Committees. Meetings to be held in the following places: [illegible] Ward, No. 160 James-st.; VIth Ward, No. [illegible]; VIIth Ward, No. 142 East Broadway; VIIIth Ward, No. 281 Hudson-st.; IXth Ward, [illegible]; Xth Ward, No. 55 Hester-st.; [illegible] XIIIth Ward, No. [illegible] Cannon-st.; XIVth Ward, No. 128 Centre-st.; XVth Ward, [illegible]; XVIth Ward, No. [illegible]; XVIIth Ward, [illegible]; XVIIIth Ward, No. 41 1st-av.; [illegible] XXIst Ward, [illegible] XXIIId Ward, [illegible].
JACOB COHEN, Chairman.
HIRAM JONES, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

This week opens dull, so far as appearances at the Exchange indicated, yesterday. There were no sales, although the number of dealers assembled in the salesroom was far in excess of the crowds brought together during any day last week; a fact which shows that an increased interest is being taken in the state of the market, and that dealers are on the lookout for any chances that may offer. The bulletin boards, yesterday, contained no notices of offerings to be made today; but on Wednesday and Thursday next, unless holders adjourn the sales, there will be offered very desirable city property, located both in New-York and Brooklyn. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell improved property on Wednesday, situated in Tompkins-avenue, between Halsey and Hancock streets, Brooklyn. On Thursday, the same firm will dispose of improved property on Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in this City; Mr. B. P. FAIRCHILD, for V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., will offer vacant lots on Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues—now become desirable in consequence of the fact that the street has been sewered, and is about to be paved with Belgian pavement. Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER, of MULLER, WILKINS & Co., has advertised to be sold, on the same day, valuable leasehold property on Duane and Reade streets, between Broadway and Church streets. Both lots have marble front stores thereon. It is anticipated that for all these offerings bidding will be brisk.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., w. s., 62 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 15.9x100.4 ... $1,600
18th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x92 ... 20,000
18th-st., s. s., Lot No. 24, John Hans' map, 25x103.3 ... 450
22d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24.8x98.8 ... 14,500
20th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9 ... 1,000
28th-st., s. s., 132.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 16.8x98.9 ... 16,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.11 ... 5,500
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x100.11 ... 5,032
Lexington-av. and 27th-st., n. w. corner, 18.9x80 ... 20,000
1st-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 67th-st., 25.1x80 ... 20,500
2d-av., w. s., ½ block s. of 86th-st., 26x112 ... 12,000
9th-av., e. s., 49 ft. n. of 53d-st., 18x75x4.1 ... 5,000
10th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 31st-st., 20x80 ... 4,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Monroe-st., n. e. corner, 50x100 ... $800
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 20x100 ... 1,500
Grove-st., s. e. s., 230 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 84x120 ... 12,100
Johnson-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25x28 ... 2,500
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Irving-av., 25x100 ... 300
Penn-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100 ... 10,850
Pacific-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Underhill-av., 25x100 ... 4,000
Part of block bounded by Webster and Collins sts. and Canarsie and Brooklyn avs. ... 12,000
Parcel's, Nos. 4 to 9 inclusive, Troutman's map ... 82,500
Beckett-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Albany-av., 125x57.9 ... 9,700
Woodbine-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 ... 800
3d-st. and 7th-av., n. w. corner, 22.2x80 ... 25,000
5th-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of North 5th-st., 25x100 ... 2,000
North 5th-st., n. e. s., 225 ft. s. e. of 2d-st., 50x100 ... 3,600
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2 ... 700
40th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.1 ... 700
Franklin-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Pacific-st., 20x80 ... 3,500
Grand-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x102.6 ... 5,000
Portland-av., e. s., 453 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100 ... 18,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Greene-av., 18.9x80 ... 8,750
Tompkins-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Greene-av., 18.9x80 }
Tompkins-av., e. s., 62 ft. n. of Greene-av., 18.9x80 } ... 13,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rye.

Boston Post-road, e. s., adjoining New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, 17 8-100 acres ... $32,500
Central-av., n. s., 387 ft. e. of Maple-av., 100x164 ... 300

West Farms.

Fairmount-av., s. w. s., lot No. 13 Fairmount, 75x110 ... $4,000
Harrison-av., w. s., adjoining John Cunell's, 50x104 ... 1,300
Woodruff-av., n. s., 120 ft. s. of Grove-st., 40x75 ... 900

Cortlandt.

Upper Landing road, n. s., adjoining Calvin McCord's ... $200

Mamaroneck.

Lot No. 86, first subdivision, Grand Park ... $1,100
Lots Nos. 32, 30 and 66, first subdivision, Grand Park ... 2,150
Lots Nos. 37 and 38, first subdivision, Grand Park ... 2,225

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Monticello-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Goetchin's line, 18 8-100x100 ... $2,200
Grove-st., s. s., lot No. 20, block No. 14, map of Claremont, 22x100 ... 1,055

Bayonne.

Avenue B, w. s., 150 ft. s. of 15th-st., 150x100 ... $3,600

Union.

Lots Nos. 874, 875 and 876, block No. 18, Hennig's map, 75x100 ... $3,000

West Hoboken.

Hill-st., w. s., 150 ft from Clinton-av., 75x172 ... $2,700
Union-st., w. s., lot No. 206, Post's map, 25x100 ... 550

Newark.

Bank-st., n. s., 129 ft. Academy-st., 22.8x70 ... $2,000
Kinny-st., n. s., adjoining S. Will's property, 26x80 ... 2,500
14th-av. and Hays-st., 40x106 ... 2,100

Montclair.

Union-st., n. s., A. Ball's property, 100x130 ... $6,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED.—HOUSES FOR SALE, WORTH from $15,000 to $40,000. Houses to rent—furnished and unfurnished. Owners solicited to furnish particulars. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 5TH-AV.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; first-class; is in complete order, having been newly painted and frescoed throughout; lot 24x120. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, on the premises, or at No. 125 East 17th-st. Also, house and lot No. 125 East 17th-st., to let or for sale; lot 25.6x[illegible]. Inquire as above.

A CHOICE PLOT.—A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT, 200x300, and dock on Harlem River, at 156th-st., for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND SIX lots, near the Grand Boulevard and 150th-st., for sale or exchange. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, well built, convenient and well furnished. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 60th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, on Lefferts-st., between Grand and Classon avs.; the finest location in Brooklyn, being surrounded by first-class suburban residences, between two car routes and near Dr. Duryea's Church; the house is 21x45 feet, contains 13 rooms, including bath-room and alcove, 2 fine store-rooms, 12 closets, 5 stationary washstands, with hot and cold water, fine bath-room, 2 water-closets, elevated oven range, stationary tubs; kitchen wainscotted; butler's pantry; cellar cemented and plastered; fine heater; plate-glass to all windows; iron gates and bars front and rear to lower story; ceilings high; cornices heavy; everything in perfect order throughout. Lot 21x127; fine yard, with six grapevines, flowers, &c. Will exchange for a brick or frame house between Fort Greene-place and Bedford, Fulton and De Kalb avs., or sold at a low figure. Permits to see the premises on application to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 209 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or J. N. WYCKOFF, No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 276 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location, desirable in all respects; price, $8,500; possession given. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 2 Broadway, New-York, or No. 20 2d-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME French cottage, with stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and healthy; price $8,000; a bargain; terms easy; also building near same; very attractive Swiss cottage; ten rooms. Apply to B. F. SMALL, No. 102 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS private house, delightfully located on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., to a strictly private family; possession given by the 15th. Address, with full name and reference, Box No. 4,657 Post-office. Price, $4,000 per year, or $800 per month until May 1.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-story brown-stone English-basement house, with mirrors, shades, gas-fixtures, &c., beautifully located, on 34th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FULL-SIZE three-story and attic brick house, on West 11th-st., lot 120 feet deep; location fine; house in beautiful order; possession immediately. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT, 26th-st., near Park-av., very desirable. Apply at No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 23.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x50 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 256 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 24 Wall-st.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 75 Maiden-lane and Nos. 3 and 4 Atlantic Docks, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE leasehold property on Duane and Reade sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, the undivided half interest in the following described leasehold premises, viz.:

DUANE-STREET—The lease of the lot, together with the five-story marble-front store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Duane-st., between Broadway and Church-st., No. 105 Duane-st.

READE-STREET—The lease of the lot, together with the five-story marble-front store thereon, situate on the north side of Reade-st., immediately in the rear of the above-described premises, and known as No. 6 Reade-st.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN LEEMING & Co., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE BY AUCTION OF THE CELEBRATED CALEDONIA SPRINGS PROPERTY.

Messrs. JOHN LEEMING & CO., of Montreal, intend offering at auction on the 28th of SEPTEMBER inst., the valuable Mineral Springs, the ruins of the hotel, recently destroyed by fire, (all built of stone;) about 600 acres of land in the neighborhood (much of it in building lots;) steam-engine, boiler, &c., the furniture of the hotel, and the large adjoining building, not touched by the fire, and which, with little alteration, can be made an excellent temporary or permanent hotel; also a wharf, lot and dwelling, known as "Hartwick Wharf," situate on the Ottawa River, near L'Orignal.

For particulars apply for circular to JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at the Exchange Sales-room, 12 o'clock, the splendid four-story brown-stone house, No. 11 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.; one of the finest situations in New-York. The street is composed entirely of magnificent brown-stone houses. For particulars, see hand-bills at office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress; has best experience in all kinds of family sewing; can sew on the machine; would wait on a lady or see to her room; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to take care of children; will go in the country; best of reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 436 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant as first-class cook; is a good family baker of bread and pastry, and all other things required in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman, as child's nurse or plain sewer, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and sewing; has lived in first-class families. Can be seen at No. 452 6th-av., near 28th-st. Ring the upper bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 222 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIenced nurse, and is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can give three and one-half years' City reference. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress; one who understands all sorts of fluting and French fluting; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 15th-st., from 11 to 4.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing by the week or day in a private family; understands dress-making and family sewing; good references. Call at No. 201 2d-av., near 22d-st., in the baker's store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; good reference can be given. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as baby's nurse; can take the entire charge from its birth; wants a good home; no objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 307 East 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to go out by the day or week dress-making; understands all kinds of family sewing; has her own sewing machine—Wheeler & Wilson. Call at No. 201 West 19th-st., on first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL (Protestant,) a situation to wait on two or three young ladies, to sew; can dress hair or look after a baby; can do light chamberwork; good reference. Call for two days at No. 103 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, TO GO OUT A few days in the week to do washing and ironing, also house-cleaning; can give good reference. Apply at No. 307 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 6, first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; four years' City references. Can be seen at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and an excellent cook; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; good reference. Call at No. 28[illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS together in a private family, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; will assist in washing and ironing; excellent City references. 349 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GERman girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; no objection to a boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 123 4th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid; is a nice sewer; would make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 204 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable Protestant woman as waitress in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 144 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid or laundress; best City reference given. Apply at No. 169 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman who understands her business; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 254 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 63 West 33d-st., Bailey's market.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 306 West 41st-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as good cook and baker; would assist with the washing; good references. Call at No. 354 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress, her lady leaving for Europe; understands French fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 304 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FAITHFUL person, a situation as cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 356 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week. Address Mrs. HORTON, No. 110 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A DRESS-MAKER WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly, will go by the day in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Scotch Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 247 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 10 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-maid and seamstress, with first-class reference from present place, No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress, and will assist in upstairs work. Call or address 9 East 22d-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress and chamber-maid; City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call two days at No. 322 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 104 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; can come well recommended. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; best City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 125 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's or lady's washing at her own house. Call at No. 3[illegible] West 27th-st., Room No. [illegible].

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Wanted—For excellent situations ready, four professed cooks, three laundresses and all experienced laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, cooks of all kinds, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable, Protestants and Catholics, of all nations, can be obtained today at office, No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d-st. Prompt attention given all orders. Established fourteen years.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 541 6th-av.—Supplies first-class colored cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, waiters, coachmen, &c., either of the City or direct from the South.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS BE SUPPLIED with the best of German servants at the magnificent office, No. 136 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 Ann-st. Mrs. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands children's clothing; also as lady's maid; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 636 6th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has a year's reference from her last employer, who may be seen at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTestant servants; one as cook, other as first-class laundress; both thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c. thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business in all its branches. Call at her present employer's, No. 29 West 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant;) married; no children; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, where there are hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits. Call or address T. W., on Wednesday, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion; is a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; thorough groom and good City driver; best of City references of the best families; four years in last place. Address E. M., No. 86 Bleecker-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; an American; single; experienced, stylish City driver; superior, skillful care-taker with horses, carriages, &c.; intelligent, temperate, reliable; will be generally useful; five years' City reference; any location. Address W. B., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a steady, industrious young man who perfectly understands driving and the proper care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address S., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has the very best of City references; can be seen at present employer's; none but a first-class family need apply. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 45 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom in a private family; has no objection to the country; has nine years' references. Address A. B., No. 511 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom in a private family; has the best references. Call at No. 118 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY MAN and his wife; he is a good gardener and farmer and fully understands the care of a gentleman's place. Address A. M., in care Mr. Edwards, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at private stable, No. 17 East 27th-st., where he has lived for the past six years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; one who understands his business and can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Call or address to BRADLEY'S stable, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; can give ten years' best of City references. Can be seen at J. J. Farrington's, No. 323 4th-av., New-York, or a note addressed COACHMAN to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; has best reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man, who can come highly recommended from his last employer; first-class City references. Address J. P., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, E. G. B., Box No. 204 Times Office, or No. 270 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man, a situation as gardener; understands his business; also horses; good recommendation. Address, by letter, HENRY MESSENBRINK, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class Protestant, with first-class reference, who thoroughly knows his business. Address or call on J. W. B., feed-store, No. 78 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class, experienced married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has five years' City reference; is willing and obliging. Address F. L., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen with present employer. Address or call on COACHMAN, No. 202 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced man; perfectly understands his business. Address B. P., No. 903 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a strictly sober young man that understands the management of horses. Address GOSS, No. 63 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTestant, a situation as coachman and groom; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Address W. N., No. 22 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no incumbrance; he is a Protestant; he is not afraid of work; good reference. Address W. D., Box 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant man; understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference. Address F. S., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; is a thorough groom and good City driver; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE BY A first-class man, who thoroughly knows his business; of first-class reference. Address T. F., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by an experienced waiter, with most unexceptionable references from best City families. Address T. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman; both have best City reference; have long experience. Address, for three days, FORD, No. 13[illegible] Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has City reference. Address WILLIAM, in store, No. 208 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a married man, American; understands the care of stock, horses, &c.; can give the best of references. Address F. W. F., at seedstore, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man; capable and willing; good City reference; City or country. Address WAITER, No. 546 Broome-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a respectable married man; no incumbrance; has five years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 116 Madison-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman; has four years' reference; is willing and obliging. Address T. F., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young single man, German. Apply to W. WILSON, No. 43 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation. Call or address H. W., No. 1,311 Broadway, corner 35th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; single; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, INdustrious colored man, a coachman's situation. Apply at JACOB SPRINSTED'S, No. 467 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Excellent situations for all experienced waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, twenty cooks, professed and all others, laundresses, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed. Call and see immediately.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., all girls desiring good situations in families returning to the City can be suited without delay—viz.: cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman as nurse; must have best of references. Apply this (Tuesday) 13th inst., between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 3 East 14th-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—SIX GOOD TORTOISE-SHELL workers; to those of experience and ability good wages will be given and steady employment. Address A. & K., Box No. 939 Providence, R. I.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN IN THE JOBBING, silk and millinery department. Apply from 12 to 4 at EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN at EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN D. LEWIS and ARTHUR M. COOK, plaintiffs, against ABRAM J. DITTENHOEFER, defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 5th day of January, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 5, 1870.
JOHN A. FOSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York.
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CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 400 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

E. DE CHAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 202 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 38 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS HERLE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 22 West 16th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 209, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH DRAWING AND PAINTING
PROF. LOUIS BONDEL.
For circulars apply at No. 25 Union-square.
SCHOOLS ATTENDED.

SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 160 WEST 29TH-ST.
Open to all. HENRY W. DUNSHEE, Principal.
Trustees—THOS. JEREMIAH, Chairman.
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WOOD.
CALVIN E. KNOX.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
FREDERICK T. LOCKE.
JOHN R. RUSSELL.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September. Circulars can be procured at the music store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 32d-st., will reopen on Sept. 21. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages. Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—NO. 1,[illegible] Broadway, New-York, (Apollo Hall building, Rooms Nos. [illegible],) reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. Prepares for any business or any college, especially for Yale, Sheffield Scientific School and the Columbia School of Mines.
Rev. E. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.

MISSES E. S. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 14. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French school for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1830,) will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above for circulars and information.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITH'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 21 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] West 38th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,152 Broadway, near 28th-st.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS REturned from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 18 Union-square.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty. Terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 46 West 38th-st., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS HANSEN'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

BODE'S INSTITUTE, NO. 200 WEST 45TH-st., near Broadway, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 21 at No. 1,138 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 19 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 32d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 620 Broadway.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 1[illegible].

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 37TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 12, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogue apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 575 Broadway, corner 12th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. E. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 202 West 34th-st.
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French, Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 20 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 103 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—This school for boys will commence its nineteenth year Sept. 1, 1870. Pupils can remain continuously from Sept. 1 to July 1, under thorough instruction and parental care. Terms, $350 a year. For particulars address Rev. T. C. REED, D. D.
Refers to Bishop Potter and Hon. H. E. Davies.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 212 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, Mr. and Mme. LONGCHAMP, Principals. First-class boarding-school for young ladies. French is the language of the school. Terms moderate.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 88, 90 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 359 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 38th-st., English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 903 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 103 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 28 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 East 24th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 21. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence on Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. E. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 150 Broadway.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes; term begins Sept. 12. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 30 Washington-st.

MRS. ARTOIS WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, No. 329 West 33d-st., Sept. 21.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 46th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for misses and one little boy, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,198 Broadway.

MISS F. R. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 206 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS DEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 116 West 41st-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, [illegible]

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 21 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 25 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL,
HOSACK HALL,
No. 37 West 44th-st.
Fifth year, Sept. 19.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 180 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 180 Joralemon-st.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.

Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 6th-av.,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (for French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No reputation of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 53 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. The school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 227 AND 217 WEST 22D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extracharge. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The next term will commence on the 12th inst., and continue twenty weeks. For circulars apply at the Seminary, corner of Rutherford-place and East 16th-st.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,238 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 22d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 276 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1633,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blauw's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE, HAVING REturned from Europe, is ready to receive the parents of her pupils at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Boarders admitted after the 10th inst.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HAS[illegible]

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.
Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
Circulars sent on request.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (Semester)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archaeology.	
Episcopal Theological School	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 158 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 4 Yale, 3 Harvard, 3 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only sure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss,	Thos. Goadby,	Abner Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	John A. Hadden,	Jas. L. Phipps,
P. R. Bonnett,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Jas. W. Pryor,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Geo. B. Satterlee,
John Brooks,	Thos. F. Jeremiah,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Edwin J. Brown,	Albert Kelley,	Samuel Sloan,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Jas. Symington,
Nathl. W. Chater,	Leon'd Lockwood,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Ab'm. Underhill,
Henry Coulliard,	Benj. F. Mancere,	Judge Van Vorst,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. F. M. Markoe,	Ralph Wells,
Benj. Curtis,	Joseph Morrill,	Chas. G. Wilson,
Henry Day,	Wm. Morrison,	Hiram Young.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Collegiate Department will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 21; examinations for admission Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M. Grammar School opening Monday, Sept. 19. HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Committee of Council.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies,
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the College. Students of the College classes, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 28 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 26. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st. (removed from 85 W. 38th-st.) No. 15 Private residence room for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 38th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, teaching music in this City, and able to refer to her patrons, persons of position, would accept a few pupils. If desired, she would be willing to give instruction for satisfactory board in a strictly private family. Address or call after 2 P. M., L. M. T., No. 20 West 16th-st.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE, who speaks French and is qualified to teach the English branches, Latin, the modern languages and music, desires a position as resident teacher. Address B., Box No. 151 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as visiting governess in one or two private families, to teach English, French and music; best reference given. Address E. M., Box No. 2,224 Post-office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP E. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Witley, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.
ROBERT I. CHEESEBROUGH,
JOSEPH E. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip E. Kearny, deceased.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix.
JOHN COOPER, } Executors.
JOHN A. COOPER, }
au9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 19 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.
JOEL B. POST, } Executors.
ALFRED C. POST, }
je7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1870.
HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor.
my17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 22 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.
WM. E. BRUSH,
WM. L. MORRIS,
Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-law6mTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed assignee of WILLIAM A. BARBER and HENRY C. BUSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
M. M. BELDING, Assignee, &c.
au30-law3wTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 233 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—New and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $[illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America, as easily, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
ANCHORIA.....Sat. Sept. 17 | IOWA.....Wed. Oct. 5
Algeria.....Sat. Sept. 24 | Caledonia.....Wed. Oct. 12
Europa.....Sat. Oct. 1 | Britannia.....Wed. Oct. 19
Italia.....Sat. Oct. 8 | Rhyna.....Wed. Nov. 2
Anglia.....Sat. Oct. 15 | Siecilia.....Wed. Nov. 16
Lucia.....Sat. Oct. 22 | Britannia.....Wed. Nov. 23
Last every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR BELFAST:
First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin accommodation tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodation, $65.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices in
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14 | China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15 | Algeria, Thurs., Sept. 29
Alpine, Saturday, Sept. 17 | Scotia, Wednes., Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednes., Sept. 21 | Russia, Wednes., Oct. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 22 | Siberia, Thursday, Oct. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$100, gold.
Return tickets.....$160, gold.
Steerage, tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, Grace, Saturday, Sept. 24.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; Steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, Sept. 22.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $35, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WORMELL, Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRICE.....Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. CLARK.....Oct. 12, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Oct. 19, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway), $35, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 46 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....GUIHENEUC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE.....DAUBE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine, TO HAVRE OR BREST, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $75.
The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers can avoid the expense of the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 24, 8 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
AND every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin (single berth) $75 | Steerage $30
To London.....80 | To London.....85
To Halifax, N. S.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....15
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.—Cunard steamship CALEDONIA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 13 Atwood-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $195 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on
ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
The steamer COLORADO, Capt. Ransom, sails with OREGON, Capt. Ransom, and
the steamer JAPAN will leave the Tuesday, Oct. 4, for Yokohama, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.
All freight for San Francisco will be received and dispatched until 4 P. M. Monday, Sept. 12.
Freight for Central America and North Pacific Ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities will be afforded for the transportation of gold.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
J. T. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
VIA PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The fine fast new steam-ship
THYRE,
Capt. E. A. DEWINT,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 12 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 Broadway.

U. S. & MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sails regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Beekman-st., as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. Adams.....Sept. 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sicklen.....Sept. 29
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards.....Sept. 29
For freight or passage apply at the office, on the pier.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, MEXICO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sails every twenty days, from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Drake, FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Trueman, THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply at the office, on the pier, foot of Beekman-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, sails SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month, viz:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, Sept. 29.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wiley, Oct. 28.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Theilgaard, Nov. 28.
These splendid steamers will sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE. FREIGHT LOW.
The well-known first-class screw steam-ship
RIENZI,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M. Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.
Freight taken at through rates from St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 52 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Such services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, commission and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers, speaking several languages, may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. HOMES, Passport Agent, No. 195 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 6 and 8 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 52 Liberty-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FASHLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier No. 4 N. R. The steamer W. W. COIT will leave this day, Tuesday, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Chesapeake and Elizabethtown and Delaware Railroad. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
Steamship Belting at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT.
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
"THESE BONDS ARE REGISTERED BY THE STATE AUDITOR, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL."
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 142 FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 2 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances. Gold, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.
A. V. STOUT,
President Nat. Stockers' and Drovers' Bank.
J. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT E. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
RICHARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE
ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
First Mortgage Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railway.
Prompt PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD GUARANTEED by the State of Alabama.
To all parties seeking investment paying the largest interest, with the BEST POSSIBLE security, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which can now be had at 95 and accrued interest.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON,
No. 2 Broad-st., New-York.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Drafts on the banks of credit in London and Paris, payable in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell coupons of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg and Glasgow.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$50,000
New-York and Harlem Railroad seven per cent First Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1862, due in 1872.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William Z. Ampthwell, Jonathan W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lucy Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 19th day of October. By order.
R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE at 90, $20,000 Peoria City Water 7 per cent Gold Bonds.
The population of the city is about 25,000. The debt is about $600,000, and cannot, by the terms of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, just adopted, be increased.
The valuation of the taxable property of Peoria is $21,500,000. The water-works are in successful operation, and the revenue derived from them is specially pledged to the payment, principal and interest, of these bonds.
The obligations of the city have always been promptly met. For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1870.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 173, 181, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
The above bonds are now payable at the office of the Company, No. 15 Pine-st., New-York, and interest on the same will cease from this date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. WALKER, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be held at the Executive Office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the second WEDNESDAY (12th) of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, and for such purpose the transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of the 9th inst., and opened on the morning of the 13th October, 1870.
O. H. PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bushnan Farm Oil Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1870, at the Company's office, No. 37 Cedar-st., for the purpose of electing nine trustees for the ensuing year.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and remain closed until the 21st. By order.
E. P. HOWES, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1870.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF BOTH THE Stock and Gold Exchanges, who is thoroughly conversant with the banking and brokerage business, a situation in an office where his membership could be used to the mutual advantage of both parties. Address O. T., Box 70, 125 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½, and Interest. The amount of bonds issued is $1,600,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 87 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to even plates.
This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchises, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 236 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
56 Wall-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current balances, subject to check at sight.
FIVE PER CENT. allowed on special deposits.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Railway Bonds and Stocks.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON CHICAGO, RIO GRAND, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN EATON,
ARCHD MCKINLAY, } Agents.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
offers for sale the following first-class
RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS:
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, due 1885, 7 per cent. first mortgage.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent. gold.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent., now complete and earning more than interest on bonds and stock.
ELIZABETHTOWN, PERTH AMBOY BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.
NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent. gold. Exempt from taxation.
PATERSON CITY 7 per cent. Bonds, 20 years.
PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent. Bonds, 1877 to 1882.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad-st., corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange, and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,
ST. LOUIS, July 15, 1870.
To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.
SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 43 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 14th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 14th day of July, 1870.
In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.
(Seal.) CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, hereby gives notice that its business has been closed by the voluntary action of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 14th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 14th day of July, 1870.
CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15, 1870.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Providence of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 7 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE W. ABEE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1870.
NOTICE.—TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1843.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE
at the low No. 8 Wall-st. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. E. W. PUTNAM,
No. 4 East 22d-st. (Madison-square), has a complete suite of rooms to let, with private table only.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NO. 200, NEAR 42D-ST.—To rent, with board, a superior suite of front rooms on the second floor, newly furnished; suitable for a small family. Also, corner suite on third floor. Unquestionable references offered from parties occupying the above suites.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, tastefully furnished, to let, without board, at No. 12 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Not to be lounged in during the day, but a very quiet and comfortable room for a gentleman. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED Rooms, with excellent board, may be obtained at No. 5 Winthrop-place, (old No. 26,) near Washington-square, between Waverley-place and Sullivan; unexceptionable references given and required.

A SMALL FAMILY HAS TWO LARGE rooms; it would rent with board to single gentleman, or gentleman and wife; location central and very desirable. Address WARD, Box No. 109 Times Office.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, on third floor, consisting of five rooms, making private suite; only parties desiring quiet accommodations need address F., Box No. 16 Times Office.

TWO OR FOUR PERSONS CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family where there will be no other boarders. Those willing to pay for handsome accommodations please address EMILY, Station H.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in Madison-ave., will rent a portion of their entire second floor, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged. Address D. M. C., Box No. 120 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 122 West 23d-st. Only those need apply who are required.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS BOARD will find it at Mrs. Lamb's, 27 Lexington-av., rooms, en suite or single, at No. 112 Madison-av., rooms, four doors above 28th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with board, to gentlemen, with good board; house and location first class; no other boarders. Apply at No. 124 West 45th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 22D-ST.—TWO VERY desirable rooms, with or without board; first-class table and good attendance; to gentlemen only; by season or year.

NO. 217 WEST 34TH-ST.—TO LET, furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; with or without board. Best references required.

NO. 35 EAST 27TH-ST., SECOND FLOOR front, (Madison-place,) handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, or front bedroom, with board; best references required.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, THE furnished rooms in a house that has been lately improved, for one or more gentlemen; price from $5 up. No. 46 East 14th-st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST., PRIVATE FAMILY have an entire second floor, consisting of three rooms, with private table; best references required.

NO. 21 WEST 30TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—A private family have a handsome second floor to let, handsomely furnished; to gentlemen; private table only; highest references.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, the second floor, front, of a private family; unexceptionable table; only two in the house. No. 139 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 46 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 29TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—HAND-some rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 37 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite, with first-class board, suitable for a family or a party of single gentlemen. References required.

NO. 30 WEST 18TH-ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board, for single parties; the house is large and family quiet.

TO LET—A ROOM AND BEDROOM, FURnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Apply at No. 114 East 27th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE PLEASANTLY accommodated with board at No. 6 Mercer.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms; with or without board.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom at No. 3 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BO

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Immense Demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

The Hall Crowded to Overflowing—Strong Resolutions—Addresses by Daniel R. Lyddy, Gen. McMahon, William E. Robinson and Others—Great Enthusiasm.

Last evening an immense meeting, mostly composed of Irishmen, was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute to give an expression of sympathy with the young Republic of France. Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting an enormous mass of people filled all the seats and avenues in the hall, and when the chair was taken there was not a single inch of ground that did not contain an occupant. So great was the crowd that sought admittance that a great number had to remain outside, where they erected a temporary platform, and speeches were made and national anthems sung. A German band was engaged to perform at intervals during the proceedings, but on its refusing to render the "Marseillaise," at the vociferous call of the whole meeting, it was compelled to leave, but was permitted to withdraw without any serious manifestation. M. Deschamp, a Frenchman, sang the "Marseillaise" amid the most unbounded applause, which was again and again renewed. The whole proceedings were very enthusiastic, and terminated without the occurrence of any circumstance that would reflect discreditably on the purpose for which the assemblage was convened. At about 8 o'clock, Mr. Daniel R. Lyddy, of the *Irish Republic*, was called to the chair.

Letters were read from John Mitchel and others, regretting their inability to attend, but expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting.

ADDRESS OF MR. LYDDY.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said: This great meeting of the Irish citizens of New-York is assembled to rejoice at the establishment of a republican form of government by our true and old friends, the people of France. Carlyle says that friendship, in the old heroic sense, is no longer to be found in the world. Not perhaps, in his world of English selfishness and Scotch metaphysics. The crabbed philosopher seems to be entirely unacquainted with the higher phases of Irish character and the whole impulses of the Celtic heart. Friendship is the growth of intimate and honorable relations. Gratitude is its hand-maiden; you must not confound it with the whining thanks of the mendicant; it is the most royal offering of the soul, the very flower of true manhood. Men are something more than animated machines, and, despite the material and utilitarian philosophies of time, gratitude is still a heroic necessity, not so much for our friends as for ourselves, that we may preserve the entirety of our moral natures, the honor of our country, and the dignity of our own manhood. What America is today to Ireland, the home and refuge of her expatriated sons, France was, two centuries ago, and up to the era of the American Revolution. If the conditions of the present times changed, and America a century or two hence, under natural laws, should cease to receive the sons of Ireland, and Irishmen's necessity to come here ceased likewise, would you think worthy of your respect the Irish race if they ceased to love America? I can answer for you. This, then, is our reason. Cease to wonder why we love France; that we mourn with her in her failures, and rejoice and are glad when success warms her into joy. We have a dual character; we are likewise Americans; and as we are proud of our national liberty, power and glory, it is our feeling of gratitude to the land and the countrymen of Lafayette. As citizens of a republic, our sympathies are due to every people struggling for republican freedom. Our affection for France is a legitimate emotion; it is the most ready to enter our hearts, because it is the most humane; we love those who love us. But there is the question of right. Where is the right? Our American Republic holds its priceless liberty as a sacred trust, and is responsible for freedom in the world. A kingdom destroyed, there is removed an enemy of our institutions, a people enfranchised, a republic founded; then is born into the national family an ally and friend. But is the Republic permanent? Our alliance can make it; and interest, duty and honor urge us to that course. But the Prussians are in France as victors! They were before in Paris as masters, yet France has since been dictator of Europe. The Prussians threaten to bombard Paris. That mother of genius and repository of art and culture subjected to a siege, and treasures of civilization stored there in trust for humanity rifled by the barbarous battalions of the invader! I cannot believe that Prussia will do this outrage against which we protest, in the name of the entire human family. King William, of Prussia, declared, on his entrance into France, that he warred not on the French people, but only Napoleon. He has Napoleon now, a prisoner; why does not the war stop? Or, is William, like all kings, a liar and a thief? His conduct answers. He talks like a victor, and claims to dismember France, and transfer some of its towns and provinces to Prussia, as a guarantee of peace in the future. Europe and America can never consent that the people of these towns and provinces shall be handed over to a foreign subjection. In the name of the people's inalienable right to choose their own rulers, we emphatically protest against such outrage. The Republic with a free Press, and without standing armies, is the surest guarantee of liberty in France and peace in Europe. Of the German people I have not much to say. They were less than men if they had acted differently from what they have done, and if they had so acted they would have merited my contempt. Their idea of Germanic unity is a step in advance, though a small step. I cannot recognize the voice of petty tyrants and bow down before powerful ones. Yet Germany accepts William and Bismarck. This Republic is the realization in politics of the morality of the Christian Gospel. Here races meet in a common fold. The underlying identity of their natures has been established despite superficial differences, and narrow distinctions of race been absorbed and extended in the nobler recognition of the common humanity of man. This is the hope of the peoples in the future, and makes possible the engine of liberty and peace in the world—the universal republic. The Germans have made passing material success; let them crown it with the nobler and higher moral triumph of destroying the last remnants of feudalism and kingcraft, and declare Germany a republic. For France I have no fears. Her history justifies my confidence. She has thrice essayed a republic; it was heretofore impossible. The soul and genius of France, ambitioning too much, sought too ample a success, and tried to solve all difficulties and realize the ideal state. France tried to solve the social as well as the political problems. It was too soon. Our Republic has only yet solved the political problem. The world moves slowly; it is not yet ready for the solution of the social question. At this solemn hour in the destiny of France, when invading armies pollute her soil, and, amid the travail of freedom, red war's grim spirit has seized for its prey her noblest son, we mourn him, for he was alike the child of Ireland and of France. Two nations owned him, and two peoples bend in sorrow o'er his grave. The Celtic race has had no poverty of heroic sons; but amid the brilliant host of brave and patriotic men who drew their swords in defense of gallant France, there was none whose war record is brighter nor whose heritage of glory is more highly prized by his country than Marshal McMahon; and he has fallen, his deeds-roll filled with glory, and his face to the foe. On the dull, cold earth, which holds the dead hero, fall tears of loving remembrance, and in the ages still yearning for birth in the womb of time, sires will take their sons, and, at his grave, and from his story, teach the lesson of the patriot soldier's life—how to save one's country. For the great services he has done France thanks him, and you and I are proud of these services, for he was of your race, and his undying fame reflects much of his lustre upon you. From beneath the thrall of Imperialism France has escaped even by the hands of a foreign invading horde, and the sympathy which so naturally arises in the breasts of Irishmen for the gallant French people is [illegible] from the Bonapartean throne. Sharing now the cheer and warmth which a republican sun sheds on the land of the gallant and fiery Frank, our racial predilections for that noble race find legitimate, unrestrained expression; while as citizens of this democratic republic, we unfeignedly rejoice at the new birth of liberty, and with all our souls welcome the land of Lafayette into the brotherhood of free nations.

The Chairman was loudly cheered during the delivery of his address.

ADDRESS OF GEN. M'MAHON.

Gen. M. T. McMahon, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay, then addressed the meeting. He considered that on the subject of the French Republic there could be but one sentiment, a sentiment of glad and earnest sympathy, particularly among all classes of American citizens. No event of the present century was so significant as that which they were met that night to celebrate, to all nations, but especially to those nations among those that have waited, through weary centuries of oppression, watching for the light that has dawned at length in the very heart of Europe. A republic in France not born of the barricades nor baptized in the blood of its citizens flowing in civil strife, sets forth to the world the promise of a speedy fulfillment of the glorious future projected for humanity, when these united colonies declared and established their independence. [Cheers.] The hopes of all the lovers of liberty were now centred in France. She will do for the Continent of Europe what the United States has done for this, not by warfare and oppression, but by moral force and example. On this broad Continent there existed today but one single emblem of monarchical servitude, in fifty years from today the same might be said of Europe. There were those [illegible] who feared, or affected to believe, that the Republic will go down as suddenly as it arose; that the treachery of leaders, or the intrigues of royal houses, when the storm of war had passed, would render its existence an impossibility. He shared not in these apprehensions, but even if these timorous predictions were proved to be true, the effect of the great example will remain forever with the people, and in the hour of supreme peril will arise in their might, and the nation will again be triumphant. [Applause.] In this denial of the "divine right of Kings," there was hope for them, whatever may be the future of France, and they might reasonably hope that her career shall be as rapidly prosperous, and as glorious, and as permanent, as our own. Far from looking for the failure of the Republic, he was prepared to welcome and rejoice in its birth, for the flame that has been kindled in Paris will light up by reflection the sacred shrines of liberty, almost deserted, in other lands. It will give hope and courage to the patient watcher in Ireland, [applause,] and strengthen the heart and the hand of the fighting patriot in Cuba. [Cheers.] The right of the people to govern themselves was not banished by disuse from the face of Europe. France had proclaimed it, and monarchies should receive and listen and be warned of what is to follow, and he advised the Government of the United States not to play the detective, as it had done for the tyrant monarchies of Europe in the suppression of freedom. He trusted that the cause of Cuba, which was identical with that of France and Ireland, may not be overlooked. [Cheers.] Why should not a republic be recognized in Cuba as well as in France? [Cheers.] The time may be at hand when they should have to demand for Ireland what was denied to Cuba. [Great applause.] Gen. McMahon proceeded at further length to argue on the necessity of our Government recognizing Cuban belligerency, and continued to say that the cause of republican liberty was the same all the world over. [Cheers.] As Germans, Frenchmen and Irishmen who testified their love for liberty by seeking the shores of the United States, their lot for better or for worse with the free people of America, they should advocate the right of men to govern themselves and nations to make their own destiny. [Cheers.] The General concluded by calling for the sympathy of the American people for their republican brothers in expressing his conviction in the ultimate triumph of the Republic.

Mr. Joseph Clarke next delivered an address, and read an original poem on the "French Republic," written for the occasion, which was received with great applause.

ADDRESS OF MR. ROBINSON.

Hon. William E. Robinson was the next speaker. He remarked that it might have been excusable in American citizens up to the present time to hesitate as to what side they were to take in the great European contest, but now that the Empire was dead it would be criminal to hesitate for a moment, and he was no republican to sympathize with King William. He called to mind the conduct of the German people in 1848, when they foreswore allegiance to royalty, and he did not believe that any true German would revoke the principles then given on so shallow a pretense as that originating on any questions connected with the war. He refuted the utterances of American journalists in pandering to their national prejudices and pride for the mere purpose of catching their votes, and agreed with the words of the poet that the German's fatherland lay, not in principalities or kingdoms, but where the universal German tongue was spoken. Was it their destiny to follow forever the footsteps of a tyrant and keep time to the music of a despot? Wherever oppression was to be laid low, and wherever the Germans raised their heads, there was their fatherland. With all the reverses which had befallen France he still believed her prospect was good. Strasbourg stands up though the Cathedral is in ruins. Bazaine gallantly held Metz, and that old hero, whose ancestors were driven from Limerick by English oppression, might yet return to Paris the only French Marshal, a reinforcement as good as 100,000 fighting men. Trochu held out, the people would hold out, and he trusted the darkest day that Paris had ever yet seen was passed, and the "full moon of freedom might beam around her yet." He longed for the dawn of universal freedom, and hoped that in the general liberation his native land, ever struggling, would have an opportunity of striking a blow for that existence as a nation which nature intended she should occupy. In conclusion, he tendered his hearty sympathy and co-operation for any movement to aid the cause of the French Republic. [Cheers.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Addresses were also delivered by M. Arlot, Gen. Ryan and others, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First.—Irishmen by birth and citizens of this Democratic Republic, we hail with pleasure and pride, the establishment of a Republic among our hereditary friends and allies, the people of France.

Second.—That we hail the French Republic as the pioneer in leading all the people of Europe into republican liberty, and we pledge to it our hearty sympathy and moral support.

Third.—That we have heretofore refrained through regard for the feelings of our German fellow-citizens from publicly expressing our friendship for the people of France, but we are compelled to decide and speak out without hesitation in favor of Republican liberty and against monarchical aggressions on freedom.

Fourth.—That in the contest between Republican France and monarchical Prussia we cannot hesitate to declare our entire sympathy for, and support of, the Republic, and we heartily desire the speedy downfall and defeat of its enemies.

Fifth.—That in the name of progress and a universal republic we invite the German people to throw off the yoke of king-craft and crown their material success by the whole higher moral success of declaring themselves a republic.

Sixth.—That we pledge to President Grant our hearty support for any wise attempt at mediation leading to an early and honorable peace, which secures the triumph of the French Republic and the ascendency of republican ideas in Europe.

Seventh.—That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President and the French Minister at Washington for transmission to the Government. Long live the French Republic!

The meeting then dispersed, with cheers for the new Republic. Subsequently, considerable bodies of men marched through the City, bearing the tri-color, singing the Marseillaise, and shouting for the success of the French Republic.

MILITARY.

A New Battery in the Harbor—A New Ordnance Store—Miscellaneous News.

For a long time the question of erecting a new and formidable battery on the south side of Governor's Island has been under the consideration of the War Department. Several of the most prominent officers of the Engineer Corps have been addressed on the subject, and all have agreed that such a battery was necessary for the better defense of the harbor. The department having consented, orders were sent to Gen. Newton to draw up plans, and finally the work was placed in the hands of Col. Eddleston, who commenced throwing up earth. This battery will be of very large proportions, and is to be erected on that portion of the island lying between Castle William and South Battery. The ditch surrounding will be very deep, and wider than usual. The battery will be mounted by thirty-six heavy guns, and in every respect it will be a formidable fortification. No citizens will be allowed to see the battery while in course of construction, but when finished will have the privilege of a peep at Gen. Newton's work.

A NEW ORDNANCE STORE.

The accumulation of ordnance stores in this City within the past twelve months has been so great that the storage-room provided was found to be inadequate. The Secretary of War was notified of the fact, and after consideration of the subject gave orders for the construction of a new ordnance store for the Department. The plans having been accepted, the work was commenced some four weeks ago on that portion of Governor's Island facing Castle Garden. The building is plain but strongly built, the material used being red brick. It is two stories high and measures 300 feet in length by 80 in depth. It will be well lighted and will be capable of containing a large amount of war material. It will be completed and ready for the reception of ordnance stores in the course of about three months. It will be roofed in about one month.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Bedloe's Island has been discontinued as a rendezvous for military recruits, and will be garrisoned under orders from the General commanding the Department of the East.

Two hundred recruits left this City, last evening, to join the Eleventh Infantry, at San Antonio, Texas.

Since the 1st inst. the following detachments of recruits have been forwarded from head-quarters in this City: Thirty-six men to Fort McHenry, thirty-seven to Fort William, seventeen to Fort Foot and ten to Fort Macon, all to join the Fourth Artillery; forty-one to Fort Adams, Rhode Island; twenty-three to Fort Independence, Boston harbor; eleven to Fort Preble, and twelve to Fort Sullivan, all to join the Fifth United States Artillery.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Howard Stockton, Ordnance Department, as Aide-de-camp to the Department Commander, has been accepted.

The following orders are the latest issued from the Department:

Special Orders, No. 167.—In compliance with Special Orders No. 80, current series, Head-quarters Military Division of the Atlantic, the garrison of Fort Warren, Mass. will be withdrawn, and the work relinquished to the Engineer Department. With the view of affording the greatest comfort to the troops with the least expense to the Government, the following disposition will be made:

I. The companies will take post at Forts Independence, Mass., Adams, R. I., and Trumbull, Conn.—one at each—the choice according to the rank of the Captains.

II. An officer with twelve men of those most skilled as mechanics and most able-bodied, will be, at once, sent from each company, to the post it is to join; to be employed on extra duty by the Post Quartermaster, in fitting up the quarters to be occupied by the entire company—including the officers and laundresses—on its arrival.

III. Major Seymour is assigned to Fort Preble, in place of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, transferred—at his own request—to Fort Trumbull. The Major will join at his convenience.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDowell.
Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, No. 11.—By direction of the General of the Army, "the cartridge belt should be worn across the shoulder, according to present pattern, until a new one is substituted," it having been reported by medical officers of the Army that the practice of supporting the cartridge-box, bayonet, &c. entirely by the waist-belt produces hematuria. The Inspector-General of the Department will see that this regulation is enforced."

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDowell.
Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General. Official.

General Orders, No. 12.—I. Pursuant to instructions from Head-quarters Military Division of the Atlantic, the State of North Carolina will constitute, temporarily, a military district, head-quarters at Raleigh.

II. Col. H. J. Hunt, Fifth United States Artillery, is assigned to the command of the District of North Carolina, and will proceed to join his command forthwith.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDowell.
Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General. Official.

Meeting of Baptist Sunday-School Teachers.

Last evening a meeting was held of the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, at the Stanton-street Baptist Church. Among the Sunday-schools represented were those of the following churches: Antioch, Amity-street, Bethany, Madison-avenue, Fifth-avenue, and three or four others. The meeting was briefly addressed by Rev. T. Edwin Brown, of Rochester, N. Y., Rev. J. J. Browner and Mr. Williams. The latter spoke at some length of the great good which could be accomplished by Sunday-school teachers, if they were only willing to be a little self-sacrificing. He thought it was especially important that teachers should visit the homes of the children, and use all laudable means to induce scholars to attend. If necessary, they should clothe the children to enable them to attend.

One of the speakers referred to the fact that it was not the habit of Sunday-school teachers to visit the homes of the children under their care. He said he had been a Sunday-school superintendent and visitor for a long time, and therefore he spoke from individual knowledge. It was, he thought, the duty of every teacher to visit the parents of the children, and in every practicable and possible manner aid the children, and if necessary enlighten the parents. The meeting was opened by an eloquent prayer by the pastor, and closed by the singing of one of our most familiar Sunday-school hymns.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Henry M. Breeze, who committed suicide on Saturday, by hanging himself in the trunk manufactory Nos. 352 and 354 West Forty-first-street. There was no evidence to show the causes which prompted the deceased to commit the act. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging.

The Arbeiter Verein met, last night, in Stanton-street. Mr. Conrad Kuhn presided, and made a report of the proceedings of the National Labor Congress, to which he had been delegated. In his remarks he advocated the erection of a National Working Men's Building, the founding of hospitals and asylums for the benefit of working men, and the opening of libraries and reading-rooms in the same interest. A communication from the Working Men's Union asking the Arbeiter Verein's indorsement of the Working Men's Friendly Society, and its co-operation in extending its principles, was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Lentz, Boldey and Brunner, to reply to it. After some routine business the meeting adjourned.

Mr. James D. French, of Penn, Mass., when passing the restaurant of Charles Gerty, No. 407 East Fourteenth-street, at 8 o'clock last evening, was struck in the hand and seriously wounded by a bullet which came from the restaurant. It was subsequently found that the shot had been fired by one Timothy Bochen, who was carelessly handling a pistol, and he was arrested and locked up in the East Twenty-second-street Police Station.

A line of about 250 applicants for admission to the Cooper Union free night classes filled the office and part of the hall of that institution last evening, waiting for tickets and assignments to their respective classes. The school term opens in a couple of weeks.

The public schools reopened yesterday morning, after the Summer vacation. There was a large attendance of scholars at roll-call. All the buildings presented a neat and clean appearance, having been thoroughly repaired.

Mary Jameson, eighty years of age, residing at No. 239 West Thirty-second-street, was knocked down, yesterday, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, by a grocer's wagon, and seriously injured. Oliver Gannon, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house for reckless driving.

Henry Melville, a member of Engine No. 9, fell from the tender, yesterday, while it was on the way to the fire announced at the corner of East Broadway and Montgomery-street, and had his leg broken. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Klupt, a resident of Passaic, N. J., in stepping from the ferry-boat Pavonia, yesterday, at Long Dock, Jersey City, was caught between the boat and dock, and had his left foot crushed. He was brought back to the City and taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Henry Stamm, a German, forty years of age, committed suicide during Saturday night by hanging himself to a beam on the third floor of the pottery at Fifty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue. The body was discovered last evening and taken to the Morgue, to await the action of the Coroner.

Mary McGrath, a native of Ireland, fifty-three years of age, living at No. 23 Pell-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking Paris green, but the dose did not have a fatal effect. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest, yesterday, at the Morgue on the body of an unknown man, who was found dead in the greenhouse of Mr. R. W. Shaw, in Broadway, near One Hundred and Twelfth-street, with a handkerchief tied round his neck. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

William Mercer was arrested, yesterday, for an attempted robbery of Room No. 322 at the Metropolitan Hotel of a carpet-bag, but was detected as he was going down-stairs. He is detained at the Spring-street Police Station.

Gustave Kohl, aged fifteen years, of No. 334 Hudson-street, yesterday fell from the front platform of an Avenue C car, and was dangerously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The members of the Brooklyn Choral Union met in large force last evening, for the first time this season, in their room at the corner of Gallatin-place and Fulton-avenue. They rehearsed several pieces. The prospects of the association for the coming Winter are more than ordinarily encouraging.

Rev. Henry W. Beecher will return to his pulpit on the first Sunday of October, unless something unforeseen should happen to prevent it.

Charles Regan was sent to the Penitentiary for four years, yesterday, by Justice Troy for breaking into the house of C. Barton, No. 301 Pacific-street, on the 8th of July last.

Thomas Cody, a butcher, at the corner of Amity and Columbia streets, had $335 stolen from his till yesterday afternoon by a strange woman. She had an accomplice in the person of a so-called sea captain, who attracted the attention of the unfortunate victim while she performed the operation in question. Before leaving the store, she politely informed Mr. Cody that she would be greatly pleased to have a visit from him, at the corner of Congress and Columbia streets. He thanked her for the invitation and promised to call, but discovering the theft shortly afterward he dispatched a detective to the point named. Of course, she was not there.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the house of Mr. E. H. Eden, at the corner of Quincy-street and Tompkins-avenue, was entered by a burglar and robbed of a silver watch worth $40. Mr. Eden got out of bed just in time to see the coat tail of the invader disappear from the second-story window.

The chemical factory of Jacob Elias, at the corner of Dupont and Oakland streets, was declared, yesterday, to be a nuisance by the Board of Health, and the proprietor required to show cause why it should not be removed.

Jacob Keyser and Andrew Plumb were yesterday committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Justice Eames, for committing a murderous assault upon Fred. Hauck, of Graham-avenue, E. D., on the night of Aug. 23.

LONG ISLAND.

Hallock Raynor, at present confined in the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead, awaiting trial on an indictment for highway robbery, in attacking and robbing Patrick Walsh, attempted to escape from that institution a few nights since. It seems that the Sheriff had his attention called to a peculiar grating sound one night last week, and becoming satisfied that attempt was being made on the part of some one of the prisoners to escape, he arose from his bed and noiselessly examined the outside of the jail, which is a circular building of stone, about twenty-five feet in diameter. At length, becoming convinced that the noise came from the window of Raynor's cell, he closely inspected it, and found that two of the bars of his cell were almost entirely sawed apart, and a third half sawed off. A number of fine spring saws were found on the person of the prisoner. In all probability the prisoner would have been free by morning if he had not been discovered. This is the third attempt he has made to escape—once by rushing by the court officers, and the other time by tunneling under the walls of the jail.

Yesterday morning, a young man named Edgerton, of this City, stopping at Cypress, L. I., with his uncle, met his death under very painful circumstances. He was out gunning, and to reach a wood had to cross a fence. In doing this, the triggers caught in the rails, the caps snapped, and the charge exploded, the contents of both barrels entering his head, killing him instantly. He was found soon after by other sportsmen and conveyed to his home. Coroner Seaman will hold an inquest, after which the body will be brought to this City for burial. He was twenty years of age.

Yesterday the Suffolk County Court and Court of Special Sessions convened at the Court-house, Riverhead, Judge John R. Reid presiding, assisted by Justices William H. Montfort and M. R. Smith. The following criminal cases will be disposed of at this term: Charles Howe, indicted for libel; William Thornhill, burglary; John Tooley, rape; Violetta and Henry Walker, colored, grand larceny; Hallock Raynor, Clark Raynor and William Wines, highway robbery; Timothy Sullivan, assault with intent to kill, and James F. Baker, petit larceny. The Judge gave notice that the Court would hold three sessions daily until all the cases were disposed of.

New-Castle is the name of a new German settlement, which is expected soon to become a city, situated on the Long Island Railroad, between Westburg and Hicksville. Streets are being laid out, lots surveyed, and cottages started in large numbers.

The Queens County Democratic County Convention, for the nomination of county officers and the selection of sixteen delegates to the First District Congressional Convention will meet at the court-house, North Hempstead, on Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The Long Island railroads have consented to carry articles for exhibition at the Suffolk County Agricultural Fair, to be held at Riverhead on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October to and from that place free of expense.

The first train over the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad ran from Hempstead to Valley Stream yesterday. The formal opening of the road will probably take place some time next week.

Within a few days a mortgage for $2,250,000 has been placed on file at the Suffolk County Clerk's office, Riverhead, on the South Side Railroad, to secure the bondholders of that line. $2,250 worth of stamps were placed upon the instrument.

The schooner *B. D. Pitts*, of Riverhead, sailed from that place last week for New-York, reaching the latter place in twenty-four hours, a distance of nearly 175 miles.

STATEN ISLAND.

Two men, suspected of being New-York thieves, were stopped at the Stapleton Ferry, last night by Officer Hennessy, when they made an assault on him, and would have badly beaten him, but that Officers Romer and Box came to the rescue and arrested the parties, who gave the names of Philip Jordan and Peter Bos[illegible].

John Kinzler and Chas. Unger quarrelled over some matter of business yesterday, when both parties became very much excited and Unger drew a revolver, which he presented at Kinzler and threatened to shoot him. Unger was arrested, and committed by Judge Garrett in the sum of $1,000.

Mr. Henry Hughes, an old resident of New-Brighton, doing business in New-York, was yesterday run over by a runaway and badly injured about the head and face. He was taken to his home in a bad state.

NEW-JERSEY.

Some time since, through the influence of Representative Cleveland, a number of condemned cannon were voted to Jersey City for use in building a proposed soldiers' monument on Van Vorst-square. The authorities have thus far neglected to secure the gift, and are now likely to have trouble in doing so. There was only a small number of condemned cannon, and, as several requests having been made for them after the allotment, it is proposed to give to these new claimants such pieces as have been thus far left unclaimed by the parties to whom they were given. In this case, Jersey City will lose her share.

Yesterday, about noon, while a gentleman named Carr and his son were fishing off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, with Mr. Jno. Allers, the boat was struck by the swell of a passing steamer and upset. All the men were thrown into the water, and Allers was drowned. His body was recovered by a young man, Jno. Ewing, in the employ of Mr. Brady, on the river, and viewed by Coroner Crane, when it was taken to his home. Mr. Allers was a well-known citizen, about forty years of age, doing business with the firm of Fink & Allers, coal dealers, No. 214 Sussex-street. An inquest will be held today.

A man named James Kelly, from Bristol, Penn., induced a young girl, named Anna Cann, also a resident of that place, to accompany him to Trenton on Sunday, with the avowed intention of marrying her, which he failed to do. They went to a hotel on Bridge-street, where he represented her as his wife, and took a room. Yesterday the girl's friends went to Trenton and procured the arrest of Kelly, who is a married man, but whose wife is married to another man. Kelly was called from his room about 3 o'clock in the morning and arrested. Miss Cann is only eighteen years of age, and respectably connected.

The President of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey has given a lot to the Presbyterians of Dunnellen, as the site for a new church. The Presbyterians of the vicinity have organized themselves into a society, and propose building a small but handsome church. They also have the promise of a money subscription from the Company.

The Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick has laid the foundations for a new Sunday-school and lecture-room building. The corner-stone of the new building is to be laid to-morrow.

The Middlesex County Bible Society will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary today. The Society meet in the Presbyterian Church at Perth Amboy at 10½. The annual sermon will be by Rev. J. S. Plumley, of Helvetia.

The new buildings at Princeton College are rapidly approaching completion. Prof. Welling, formerly editor of the *National Intelligencer*, and a graduate of Princeton, has taken the place of Prof. McIlvaine as professor of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric. Dr. McIlvaine has removed to Newark and accepted of a pastorate.

Last night the German citizens of Camden held a celebration in honor of the late victories. An immense meeting was held at the foot of Cooper-street, and a large collection was taken for the benefit of the wounded soldiers.

The clothes of the man whose body was found in the water near the German steamers, at Hoboken, last week, have been recognized as those of Francis Brady, of No. 327 West Forty-fourth-street, New-York, who has been missing from his home for some time. The body will be disinterred.

Out of the 575 prisoners now confined in the State Prison in New-Jersey only twenty-six are females. Two thousand pairs of shoes are daily turned out by 370 prison operatives. The September and October terms of Court will probably swell the number of convicts to nearly 700.

Andrew Harr was yesterday arrested in Orange-street, Newark, charged with having stolen a horse in July, the property of Allen McDonald, of Jersey City. The theft occurred on the line of the canal, west of the city, and since the occurrence, Harr has succeeded in evading the officers of the law till now.

At the Court of Special Sessions in Jersey City, yesterday, Judge Randolph presiding, a number of cases of little importance were tried. A number of persons were found guilty and remanded for sentence. John Bydick and John Sullivan, held for an attempted burglary at Hoboken, were discharged.

On Saturday last Henry M. Breeze, late of Newark, where he learned the trade of harness-maker off H. N. Peters, committed suicide in a trunk-factory on Forty-first-street, where he was employed as a foreman. He left a letter for his wife, but gave no reason for committing the act.

A new and beautiful building is being erected in Newark, 100 feet square, five stories high and entirely of iron, to be used as a convent, and to be called St. James' Convent. St. James' Church in Newark furnishing the funds for its erection. Rev. Father Gervius, as pastor of the church, superintends the whole work.

Henry Good was yesterday brought before Judge Martindale, of Jersey City, and held for trial on a charge of attempt to defraud passengers at the Erie Railway depot. He had enticed a passenger away from the depot and tried to get money from him under false pretenses. A negro was arrested on the same charge, but discharged.

The defaulting freight agent, Valentine, who left his home in Paterson some time ago, and who was subsequently proved to have stolen a considerable amount from the Erie Railway Company, has been arrested and is now lodged in the Paterson jail. He was caught in Ohio.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Master George S. Duvall has been ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont to the *Kansas*; Assistant Surgeon E. C. Dunning to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.; First Assistant Engineer Enos M. Lewis to League Island, Penn.; Second Assistant Engineer John A. B. Smith to the *Mayflower*; Boatswain Charles Miller to the New-York Navy-yard; Lieut.-Commander John McFarland has been detached from the Philadelphia rendezvous and ordered to the receiving ship *Potomac*; Lieut. R. Longnecker, from the *Seabers*, and ordered to return home; Assistant Z. B. Bulby, from the *Lancaster*, and granted permission to return to the United States; Assistant Surgeon H. Aulick, from the Naval Hospital at Washington, and ordered to the *Lancaster* in the South American fleet; Chaplain W. H. Stewart, from the Naval Station at Mound City, and ordered to the receiving-ship at Boston; boatswain John Barrows, from the New-York Navy-yard, and granted three months leave.

Capt. S. P. Lee, unassigned, is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri and ordered to report to the President of the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Superintendent of the recruiting service at New-York City is ordered to prepare and forward a detachment of fifty recruits from Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, to Fortress Monroe, Va.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The market opened quiet, and remained so during the day. American Securities and Stocks were steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92¼
Consols for the account	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89	89¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	89	89¼
United States 10-40s	84	85
Illinois Central Railroad shares	112¼	112¼
Erie Railroad shares	17⅞	17⅞
Atlantic & Gt. West. R.R. shares	23¼	23¼

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 3d. ℔ quarter for European. 1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 6d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western. 4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer. Middling Upland, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—TALLOW firmer, but not quotably higher. Calcutta LINSEED declining. LINSEED-OIL firmer at £32 5s. ℔ ton. TURPENTINE dull at 29s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 12.—PETROLEUM is dull at 51½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 112,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 75,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS, by Canal—Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 117,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. By Railroad—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10¼c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York. In Store—Wheat, 494,000 bushels; Corn, 266,000 bushels; Oats, 229,000 bushels; Barley, 37,000 bushels; Rye, 19,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive, and nominally unchanged. WHEAT in more request; sales, 7,800 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 10; 7,000 bushels Old Milwaukee at $1 25; 7,600 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 15; 7,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 14½. CORN in good demand; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 69½c.@70c., closing very firm at full quotations; also, two cars rejected sold at 67c. OATS quiet; held above the views of buyers; sales, 3,600 bushels No. 2 Western at 41c.; 10,000 bushels Choice Western at 40c. RYE neglected. BARLEY not wanted. SEEDS quiet at $7@$8 25 for Timothy. PORK dull at $26@$26 50. LARD dull at 15c.@15½c. HIGHWINES dull, retailing at 89c.; round lots, about 88c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firmer and moderately active. WHEAT firmer and higher, at 97½c.@98½c. CORN unsettled and irregular at 66c. for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at 65½c. OATS firmer and higher at 36c. for No. 2; during the afternoon steady at 35½c. RYE quiet and steady at 64c. for No. 2. BARLEY stronger at $1 10 for No. 2. Mess PORK, $26 50. Short Rib Middles, 14½c. LARD unchanged. HOGS in fair demand at $8 60@$10 for Fair to Choice. CATTLE moderately active at $2 75@$7 75 for Texan to good smooth Steers. HIGHWINES higher at 84½c.@85½c., wood and iron bound. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 46,000 bushels Barley, 1,930 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 183,000 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 30,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull.

OSWEGO, Sept. 12.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 18@$1 17. CORN dull; sales, 3,600 bushels No. 2 at 74c.@75c. OATS quiet. BARLEY held at $1 30@$1 35 for new Canadian. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL $1 80 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $26@$28, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 89c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats 5c.; Barley, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 85c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 45c. Grain and Millfeed, to Boston, $6 25; to New-York, $4 60; to Albany, $4 60, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—10,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Barley, 4,024,000 feet lumber. Canal EXPORTS—33,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Barley, 7,800 bushels Rye, 1,387,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON quiet at 15c.@15½c. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged and steady. FLOUR dull at $4@$4 25 for Superfine; $4 50@$4 75 for Extra; $4 85 for Double Extra; $5 10@$6 50 for Treble Extra. WHEAT flat; No. 2 Red Fall, 96c.@97c.; No. 1, $1 11@$1 12. CORN dull; Mixed, 58c.; good White, 60c.; Prime, 70c. OATS firmer at 40c.@43c. BARLEY dull at $1@$1 05 for prime to choice. RYE dull at 60c.@62c. HIGHWINES dull at 86c.@87c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $27. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD dull at 15½c.@16c. CATTLE dull at $3@$7 50 for prime to choice. Live HOGS firm at $8@$10 for Butchers. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—COTTON in limited demand; Middling Uplands, 20c.; Middling Orleans, 20½c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5 75@$6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $6 75@$7; Fancy lots, $7 50@$8. WHEAT steady; Western Red, $1 37@$1 38; Amber, $1 38. RYE sells at 84c.@85c. CORN in limited request; Pennsylvania Yellow 95c.; Western Yellow, 92c.@93c.; Mixed, 84c.@86c. OATS steady; Western and State, 50c.@55c. COFFEE—Stock nearly exhausted; Rio, 11½c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. Mess PORK, $28 50@$29. LARD, 16c.@16½c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 25¾c. WHISKY dull; Western Iron, 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—FLOUR scarce; Superfine, $5 50; Double, $6 25; Treble, $7. CORN firm; Mixed, 95c.@97½c.; White, 95c.@97½c. OATS—Galena, 50c.@55c.; St. Louis, 58c. BRAN scarce, $1 10. HAY—Prime, $20; Choice, $22. PORK dull; Mess, $29@$29 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.; Clear Side, 19¾c. Ordinary HAMS, 20c.@22c.; Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c.@28c. LARD dull; Tierce, steam-rendered, 17½c.; Halfrendered, 17½c.@18c.; Kegs, 18c.@19¼c. SUGAR—Prime, 12c. MOLASSES—Plantation, 50c.@60c. WHISKY dull; 97½c.@$1 05. COFFEE, 17¼c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 23½@$1 26; sight on New-York, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 113¼.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—COTTON firm at 19½c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN—White scarce and in demand at 98c.@99c.; Yellow active and higher at 95c.@96c. OATS dull at 48c.@52c. RYE dull. Mess PORK quiet at $29. BACON active and firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Hams, 25c.@26c. LARD quiet at 17c. WHISKY sells freely at 91c.@92c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 12.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 Red, $1 08¾. CORN advancing; No. 1, 71c.; No. 2, 68c.@69c. OATS advancing; No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 37c. FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 40@$5 60. WHEAT dull at $1 05@$1 10; choice, $1 12. CORN dull at 80c. OATS steady, with light receipts; sales at 38c.@42c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. WHISKY dull at 85c.@86c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged; nothing of consequence done. EXCHANGE, par, buying.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—FLOUR dull at $6 50@$7 for choice to fancy. WHEAT firmer; Extra, $1 30; No. 1, $1 23@$1 24; Regular, $1 20; Amber, $1 14. OATS quiet at 38c.@39c. for No. 1 State. BARLEY—No. 1, $2 ℔ cental; inferior grades dull and unsettled.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—WHEAT, RYE and CORN neglected. BARLEY—No sales reported. BARLEY-MALT—Sales 7,000 bushels country-made from two-rowed State, on private terms. OATS dull and heavy, with no sales.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 14@$1 15; No. 2 held $1 08. CORN firm; 73c. asked for No. 1. OATS held 43c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $4 40; Refined, 23c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 252 bales; coastwise, 23 bales; total, 275 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,500 bales, to New-York; stock, 14,077 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 12.—COTTON in moderate demand and a shade firmer; Good Ordinary, 15c.; sales 25 bales; net receipts, 65 bales; exports, coastwise, 35 bales; stock, 4,699 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 36c.@36½c. Common ROSIN firm at $1 50@$1 60; others dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady at 2½c. TAR unchanged. COTTON steady at 17½c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17¼c.@17¾c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 330 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,420 bales; stock, 933 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 12.—COTTON steady; demand fair; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 1,396 bales; exports coastwise, 2,790 bales; stock, 3,102 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 19½c.; sales, 180 bales; net receipts, 60 bales; coastwise, 18 bales; total, 78 bales; stock, 750 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 12.—COTTON less active; prices lower; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 510 bales; exports coastwise, 38 bales; stock, 10,287 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 35 bales; coastwise, 223 bales; total, 258 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 12.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 276 bales; exports coastwise, 40 bales; stock, 602 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—COTTON quiet but firm; sales 230 bales; receipts 342 bales. Middling, 17¼c.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	48
Halifax	N. W.	Cloudy	52
Portland	N. W.	Clear	71
Boston	N. W.	Clear	56
New-York	N. W.	Clear	64
Philadelphia		Clear	66
Wilmington	N. E.	Clear	63
Washington	N. W.	Clear	66
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	66
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	66
Charleston	N. E.	Raining	67
Augusta	N. E.	Overcast	74
Buffalo	W.	Clear	61
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	70
Chicago	E.	Clear	70
Key West		Clear	83
Havana	—	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Russia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Sept. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Sept. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	Sept. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	Sept. 17	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 17	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Morro Castle	Sept. 15	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Sept. 15	New-York	San Domingo.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Manhattan*, at 6 A. M. No supplementary mail. For Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince*, at — A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on the dock in Jersey City, mail closes at [illegible] A. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 3 P. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 2:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.—Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—John F. Peck, Mrs. A. Wilder and child, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Johnson, daughter and 4 children, Mrs. Ada Clarke, Geo. Lenton, Mrs. E. M. Walton, Mrs. Dr. Lake G. Beck, wife, child and nurse, F. Rimchfass, Geo. E. Worthen, Mrs. Fisher and child, Chas. Brewer, M. R. Thurber and family, Mrs. H. Gloott, J. P. Nason, daughter and son, Dr. H. A. Benton, J. R. Shattuck, J. L. Marcy, H. S. Graves, Wm. S. Hobbs, Wm. Stiles, W. A. Rickard, H. P. Smith, G. W. Brindell, wife and child, Hy. Mott, Miss Shepherd, S. Morris, W. B. Rider and wife, B. Henderson, J. Miller, H. B. Burnham, M. Flint, Wm. R. G. Gates, J. Long, J. R. Simpson, J. C. Madley, Gen. Kilpatrick, wife, child and servant, Miss Valdes, Miss Decker, W. Kilpatrick, W. Beemer, T. Robertson, S. S. Sandford, Mrs. M. C. Oliver and child, G. H. Capeas, H. Winn, C. Smith, F. G. E. Bucia, A. M. Jesneck, T. Limpert, M. Zuero and wife, J. Galda, T. Revelle, G. W. B. Jackson, Jas. Boyd, Jno. Lucker, J. H. Books, J. L. Leigh, L. Alvarado, R. Alvarado, Dr. R. J. Shaw.

In Steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—H. D. Law, wife and family, Mrs. Stansbury, Mrs. Parsons and 2 children, Mrs. Hollenbeck, Mrs. E. Gibson and child, Mrs. Thompson, E. Jenger and wife, Mrs. Cape, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss E. J. Stevenson, J. W. White, Rev. T. S. Stanley, M. Duggan, James Carroll, M. O. Murphy, Thomas Brown, P. Friedenberg, Jacob Simon, H. Hollenbach, P. Sheelin, Chas. Gassman, J. C. Conklin, A. Heler, J. M. Pearlman, H. Stern, L. Werth, L. Banner, M. N. Scott, W. C. Rockwell, C. G. Warner, Jacob Delea.

In steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stevens, Mrs. H. Wolf and child, J. S. Fowler, Wm. Salter, and 4 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:39 | Sun sets.....6:13 | Moon rises...8:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:26 | Gov. Island..10:24 | Hell Gate...11:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Alexandria, G. B. Merrick; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Taft, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships J. J. Southard, Bishop, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Minion, Austin, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Bark Tidal Wave, (Br.,) Barnes, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brigs Henry H. Seavey, Lee, Havana, J. H. Winchester; Queen of the South, Burns, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ceres, McCarty, Gottenberg, Brett, Son & Co.; Pedro, Ballas, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Sept. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 5, 231 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steam-ship England, from Liverpool, for New-York; 8th, lat. 46 10, lon. 32 20, a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.; 12th, 35 miles from Sandy Hook, ship Energy, bound W.

Steam-ship Arizona, Gray, Aspinwall Sept. 4, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Sept. 8, at 12½ P. M., lat. 27 33 N., lon. 74 33 W., exchanged signals with steam-ship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 8th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had very strong N. E. winds the whole passage.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Aurora, Barker, Callao May 11, with guano to Hobson, Hinriado & Co.—vessel to Howland & Frothingham. Passed Cape Horn June 27; crossed the Equator in the Atlantic July 31, in lat. 37. Has had light head winds and calms most of the passage. Sept. 1 and 2, in lat. 32 50 N., lon. 66 W., experienced a cyclone, commencing E. S. E., ending a N. W., which caused the ship to spring a leak, and also blow away several sails, and had the starboard quarter boat washed in on deck and stove; July 7, Mark George, (seaman,) a native of England, aged twenty-six, died of consumption, and was buried at sea; took a pilot from boat Fare Nye, No. 3, Sept. 9, off Absecom.

Ship W. M. Moody, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Middlesboro 52 ds., with railway iron to order. Vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds; has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks Aug. 17, on the eastern edge of the Banks saw two large icebergs.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight Aug. 14, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn, & Co.

Ship Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Sunderland, Aug. 1, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather all the passage.

Bark Freundschaft, (N. G.,) Schuchardt, Stettin, 60 ds., with mdse. and 5 passengers to Burger Bros. 11th ult., lat. 55 32, lon. 23 42, spoke bark Cordelia, (Br.,) Quebec, for Shields. Had E. winds and squally weather E. of the Banks; thence was 20 ds. with light W. winds and calms.

Bark Blue Nose, (of Truro, N. S.,) Kittle, Cardiff, July 31, with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. 2d inst., lat. 42 59, lon. 62 W., took a hurricane commencing at S., S. E. and ending at W. N. W., and lost main lower topsail.

Bark Iris, Crabtree, Cadiz 47 ds., with mdse. to Tupper & Beattie. Had continual W. winds and squalls.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sidney,) McGregor, Sidney, C. B., 10 ds., with 230 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer, vessel to master. Sept. 2, off Halifax, took a hurricane from S. E. to W. S. W., which lasted 22 hours, and lost jib, main stay-sail, and had royals blown out of the gaskets.

Brig Mary Ann Palmer, (of St. John's, N. B.,) Matthews, Girgenti 70 ds., with sulphur to order; vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Passed Gibraltar when 18 ds. out; had light winds to the Banks, thence W. winds; 4th, lat. 42, lon. 62, had a hurricane commencing at S. E. and ending at N. W., during which stove bulwarks and long boat, lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Sophia, (of Penzance,) Wallis, Penzance 40 ds., with china clay to H. & F. W. Meyer. Took the northern passage, and had rough weather; has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks. Aug. 21, lat. 43 N., lon. 48 32, Daniel Hicks, ordinary seaman, a native of Penzance, aged 16 years, died of inflammation of the brain, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Adalisa, Wright, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Sept. 2, off Mt. Desert, had a heavy gale, during which lost boat, stove bulwarks and split foresail.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. D. Porter, Sparks, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. H. Marston, Conwell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. M. E. Gildersleeve, Carson, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. T. Noyes, Baker, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Lingan, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Trigg.

Schr. Siak, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.
Schr. Alquizaar, Miner, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Angeline, Paul, East Greenwich.
Schr. E. A. Rich, Patten, Bangor.
Schr. Willie Harris, Harris, Newport.
Schr. Elm City, Kidd, New-Haven.
Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. F. F. Edwards, West, Boston.
Schr. G. L. Lovell, ——, Boston.
Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Dix Island for Albany.
Schr. St. Elmo, Davis, Boston.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Kate Grant, Grant, Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. E. Darling, Smith, Portland.

WIND—Sunset, light S., hazy.

Below.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, from Rotterdam, Aug. 4, with mdse. to Spofford, Bros. & Co.

Sailed.

Ship Jane J. Southard, for New-Orleans; barks E. Schulz, for Aspinwall; Thomas, for Havana; brig L. Staples, for Civita Vecchia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Arr. steamers Tripoli, from Liverpool; Etna, from do.; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; brig Glendale, from London.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 12.—Arr. steamer Eliza Hancox, from Norfolk, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 12.—Arr. bark J. H. Swenson, from Rio, for Norfolk, short of provisions; George Nicolaus, from Iquique, for Hamburg; Emma C. Beal, from Callao, for orders; Helvetia, from Callao, for orders; ship Asteriana, from Callao, for orders.

Put in for harbor, brig Juanita, from Cienfuegos, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Arr. steamer Cortes, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Arr. ship Tecumseh, from New-York; bark Guillaume Tell, from Marseilles; ship Nancy, from Bordeaux; bark Pearl, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; whale-ship Manna Loa, from Ochotsk Sea, with 11,200 fur seal-skins. Spoke June 7 Monticello, with 250 bbls. of oil, and on the 7th Alexander the Second, with 100 bbls. of oil.

The steam-ship America, from Hong Kong Aug. 12 and Yokohama 23d, arrived here this morning. She brought 50 cabin and 424 steerage passengers. Among her freight for New-York, to go overland, are 80 pkgs. of silk and 441 pkgs. of tea, and for reshipment by steamer 170 pkgs. of silk and 14,171 pkgs. tea.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 12.—Arr. ship John L. Dimmick, from Portland; bark Lamplighter, from New-York; steam-ships Gen. [illegible] Barnes, from New-York; America, from ——.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12.—Arr. steamers El Cid and Fanita, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Rival, (of Boston,) Deane, from Liverpool, which arrived 11th, and anchored at the S. W. Spit, came up to the City yesterday (12th) A. M. Reports, in channel had moderate winds and calms; from Cape Clear to the Grand Banks, had fine weather, with light winds; Aug. 26, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Minnesota, (of Provincetown,) with 1,000 quintals fish.

Arr. 10th—Brig E. Miller, (Br.,) Gove, Sierra Leone, N. C. A., 35 ds. with hides, &c., and 2 passengers to E. A. Ware & Co.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The German ship Hermine, Capt. Wilms, from Baltimore for Bremen, has put into Berwick to escape French cruisers.

The ship Atlas, from Darien, with timber, recently sunk at Maryport, has been raised.

Spoken, &c.

July 29, lat. 52, lon. 15, spoke schr. White, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Yarmouth, N. S.

Aug. 12, lat. 51, lon. 26, schr. Mary, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Gaspe.

July 28, lat. 6 10 S., lon. 32 30 W., signalized ship Cleopatra, Doane, from Liverpool, for Calcutta.

Aug. 12, lat. 12 26 N., lon. 38 W., ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, from New-York, for San Francisco.

Aug. 30, spoke fishing schr. Joshua Bates, of Plymouth, with 700 quintals fish on board.

Sept. 3, no lat., &c., spoke fishing schr. Blue Wave, from Grand Banks, for Marblehead, with a full fare.

Aug. 25, lat. 40 30 N., lon. 53 40 W., signalized brig H. S. F. F., steering E.

Foreign Ports.

PORT OF ASPINWALL, Sept. 1.—Arr. Aug. 19, schr. Narcissa, fm. Porto Bello; 21st, schr. Lydia, fm. Carthagena; 22d, steamer Elbe, fm. Southampton; 24th, bark Mary, fm. New-York; schr. Francis, fm. Boco del Toro; 26th, schr. W. F., fm. Porto Bello; 30th, steamer Florida, fm. St. Nazaire; 30th, steamer Arizona, fm. New-York; bark New-York, fm. Baltimore; 29th, schr. Narcissa, fm. Porto Bello; yacht Miria, fm. Boco del Toro; 31st, steamer Henry Chauncey, fm. New-York; Sept. 1st, bark Japan, fm. Cardiff; 2d, steamer Elbe, fm. Carthagena; schr. Juventa, fm. Porto Bello.

Sld. Aug. 19, steamer Ocean Queen, for New-York; schr. Narcissa, for Porto Bello; 20th, brig Henrietta, for Georgetown; 21st, schr. Lydia, for Boco del Toro; 21st, steamer Shannon, for Southampton; 24th, steamer Elbe, for Carthagena; 27th, schr. Francis, for Greytown; bark Eugenia, for Pensacola; 31st, yacht Maria, for Boco del Toro; bark Evelyn, for Cuba; Sept. 1, steamer Florida, for St. Thomas.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 22.—Sld. ship Julia, for New-York.

HONG-KONG, Aug. 12.—Arr. ship Yokohama, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

HAVRE, Sept. 9.—The steam-ship Denmark, from New-York, for Havre, arrived here at 9 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—The steam-ship Helvetia, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived here today.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 12.—The steamship Sweden, of the Allan line, from Quebec, for Liverpool, touched at this port today.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—The steamship Batavia, of the Cunard line, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived here at 7 o'clock, and proceeded.

BREST, Sept. 12.—The steamer Pereire, from New-York, for Havre, touched here at 6 o'clock this morning, and proceeded.

The Superiority of the Unrivaled

WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is conceded by all who have carefully compared it with others.

In the NEW SCALE, the manufacturer has succeeded in making the MOST PERFECT PIANO-FORTE possible, hence they are preferred by all the GREAT ARTISTS OF THE DAY, and recommended by all the LEADING NEWSPAPERS.

Prices will be found as reasonable as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WARE-ROOMS 5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE. THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 202 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

$1,000,000 OF THE CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED, LEAVING ABOUT **$500,000** UNSOLD, WHICH WE OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

ONE-HALF of the Road is Completed, and trains are regularly running between New-Haven and Middletown, while the unfinished portion between Middletown and Willimantic is graded over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Controller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF Grand, Square and Upright **PIANO-FORTES.**

PIANOS made to order to suit any style of FURNITURE. PIANOS taken in exchange, sold on installments, rented, tuned and repaired. Constantly in store, a large assortment of second-hand PIANOS of our own and other makers.

WARE-ROOMS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Union-square and 5th-av.

THE DAMAGED AND UNDAMAGED STOCK OF **Furniture and Bedding** from the late fire in our establishment, will be offered for sale on WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, to continue for 10 days only.

The public are thus offered an opportunity to purchase Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Lounges, Chairs, Bedding, Blankets, &c., &c., in endless variety and styles at less than auction prices.

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PIANISTS' ACADEMY, NO. 118 EAST 23D-ST. Office hours from 12 to 4. Send for circulars. BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director.

KINDLING-WOOD.—HENKEN & GIESCHEN, dealers in Virginia Pine, Oak and Hickory, by the cord or load, sawed and split to order. Nos. 345 to 357 West 21st-st. Orders through mail promptly filled.

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